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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: air with clouds. Temp. 12-6 (54-41). Tomorrow 8-4 (55-39). LONDON: Cloudy with rain. Temp. 13-8 (55-46). Tomorrow cloudy with rain. Yesterday's temp. 12-9 (54-48). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 18-4 (64-39). NEW YORK: Clear. Temp. 21-6 (69-46). Yesterday's temp. 12-11 (54-51).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria	20 S.	Luxembourg	20 L. Fr.
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Netherlands	1.50 Flor.
Eire	15 P.	Nigeria	50 K.
Finland	2.30 F.M.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
France	2.50 F.	Portugal	12 Esc.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Spain	30 Ptas.
Great Britain	15 P.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
Greece	18 Drs.	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
India	Rs. 6	Turkey	T.£5
Iran	25 Rials	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.35
Italy	300 Lire	Yugoslavia	9 D.
Israel	1.£ 3.50		

No. 28,847 ** PARIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1975 Established 1887

VIENNA: Turkish Envoy Murdered

VIENNA, Oct. 22 (Reuters).—Three unidentified gunmen shot and killed Turkey's ambassador to Austria, Danis Tunaligil, in his office here today, then escaped, police said.

The three men, armed with submachine guns, entered the embassy at noon and asked to see the ambassador.

Police said the men asked the envoy if he was the Turkish ambassador, then pulled out their weapons and fired at point-blank range.

The gunmen are believed to have escaped in a car after running out of the embassy, a building overlooking the gardens of the Belvedere Palace in Vienna's diplomatic quarter.

Gunmen Spoke English

Embassy personnel told detectives that the three men spoke English.

A police spokesman said 13 "suspicious persons" had been detained so far for questioning. Roadblocks were mounted around Vienna.

Police said the ambassador, who had served in Vienna since November, 1973, died almost instantly from his wounds.

Mr. Tunaligil, 60, served from 1964 to 1968 as Turkey's ambassador in Belgrade and was then political director of the Foreign Ministry in Ankara for two years.

He came to Vienna after serving as ambassador to the Netherlands. He had been in the Turkish diplomatic service since 1939. The ambassador was married and had a 15-year-old daughter.

Armenian Link Cited

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP).—A man claiming to represent the "Armenian Liberation Organization" telephoned the Associated Press here today and claimed that the organization had killed Mr. Tunaligil.

"I wish to inform you that we take credit for the Vienna action," the caller said. The connection was then broken.

The Armenian region formed a large part of the old Ottoman Empire and is now divided among Turkey, Iran and the Soviet Union. The Armenian minority in Turkey was subject to widespread persecution early in this century.

New York City police said they had never heard of an Armenian Liberation Organization. A number of Armenian groups that were contacted also had not heard of the organization.

Three years ago an Armenian —a naturalized U.S. citizen— shot and killed two Turkish diplomats in Los Angeles, and said he did it to revenge Turkish atrocities against Armenians many years ago.

There also have been demonstrations against Turkey in Marseilles and Beirut where sizable Armenian minorities live.

Officials Note Grief

ANKARA, Oct. 22 (Reuters).—Turkish officials registered grief and abhorrence today over the killing of the ambassador in Vienna and demanded that the assassins be caught soon.

"This is a loathsome murder," President Fahri Koruturk said in a statement. He sent a telegram expressing his condolences and sense of great sorrow to the widow of the ambassador.

Premier Suleyman Demirel called the shooting a tragic event and said that the bespectacled diplomat had fallen a martyr while doing his duty.

Friends remembered the pipe-smoking career diplomat as quiet-spoken, cool-headed and impeccably polite. They said he was one of Turkey's most able diplomats, with a 36-year career that took him from the rank of junior protocol officer to ambassador.

"He never did anybody any harm. Why should he be killed in this barbarous way?" one of his sisters was quoted as saying.

Austrian Ambassador Franz Herbatschek was called to the Foreign Ministry and told that Turkey expected Austria to take steps to insure that the gunmen were captured quickly.

Aide Attacked in Syria

ISTANBUL, Oct. 22 (UPI).—A Turkish citizen stabbed the first secretary of the Turkish Embassy in Damascus today after a heated argument over "consular procedure," Foreign Ministry officials said.

The secretary, Erol Polat, was hospitalized with severe wounds.

Embassy personnel caught the assailant, identified as Mehmet Bas, and handed him over to Syrian police, a ministry spokesman said.



UPI.

Danis Tunaligil



Associated Press.

COVER-UP—Leftist soldiers wearing masks crowd around Radio Renascença building in Lisbon yesterday morning after they joined civilians in seizing control of the station.

Leftists in Lisbon Seize Radio That President Closed

LISBON, Oct. 22 (AP).—Leftist soldiers and civilians today broke into a radio station that had been shut on the President's orders, ran up a red flag on the transmitter tower and started broadcasting in defiance of the authorities.

It was the latest challenge to the government's declining prestige by groups that, sources in the government say, are bent on trying to take power by force before the end of the week.

The occupation of Radio Renascença was a special embarrassment for President Francisco da Costa Gomes, who went to Rome today for an audience with Pope Paul VI and a discussion of the troubled church-state relations in Portugal that the Radio Renascença case symbolizes.

Formerly the voice of the Roman Catholic Church in Portugal, the radio station was taken over earlier this year. The church was promised the return of the station, but no action was taken until last month, when troops shut Radio Renascença because it broadcast appeals for civic disorder. President Costa Gomes ordered the station closed temporarily. The left feared he would return Radio Renascença to the church.

No Position

The departure of President Costa Gomes for Rome left Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo as acting President. A spokesman at Adm. Azevedo's office said, "The Premier has no public position so far. I suggest you contact the Information Ministry on the government's position."

The Information Ministry said, "The government has not taken a position. Perhaps a decision will be taken at the next cabinet meeting Friday or Saturday."

According to some senior military and government officials, there is a danger the Cabinet may not have another meeting. The officials fear a leftist demonstration, scheduled for Lisbon tomorrow night, could be the springboard for a coup attempt.

An official said he doubted the government had the force or the leadership to defend itself at once.

End of Demonstration

The take-over of Radio Renascença occurred at the end of a demonstration by leftists early today. A worried Socialist party spokesman said the lack of opposition would only encourage extremists.

The station is broadcasting a weak FM signal from its transmission tower in a Lisbon suburb. Leaders of the assault complained that loyal troops, who shut the station last month, had removed essential parts that prevented a stronger signal on the FM band and stopped AM broadcasting altogether. "But we are trying to fix it," he said.

At Vatican City, Pope Paul VI urged Gen. Costa Gomes to guarantee freedom of expression to the Catholic Church in Portugal—a reference to Radio Renascença.

Pope Paul also expressed hope that difficulties in the Portuguese territories of Angola and Timor would be overcome "as soon as possible and in the best possible manner."

Gen. Costa Gomes, according to a Vatican spokesman, assured the Pope in a private talk that his country would maintain good relations with the Holy See. No other details of his reply were given.

Trip to China By Kissinger Ended Coolly

Toasts Reflect Split Between U.S., Peking

By H.D.S. Greenway

PEKING, Oct. 22 (WP).—The farewell banquet given by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger tonight ended on a cool note. Toasts exchanged said in effect that the basis for the Sino-American relationship is still intact but that both sides will agree to disagree on many of the issues that divide them.

The banquet was given in the Great Hall of the People on the eve of Mr. Kissinger's departure for Tokyo after four days of talks.

The forthcoming visit of President Ford has China's approval, as evidenced by Chairman Mao Tse-tung's meeting with Mr. Kissinger yesterday, but from the tone of the toasts tonight there cannot have been much agreement during the working sessions with Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping on some of the issues that concern the Chinese. This includes their fear of Soviet-American détente and perhaps even the pace of the Sino-American relationship.

Tactics and Strategy

Mr. Kissinger said, "We are satisfied with our visit. Our two countries are too self-reliant to need reassurance and too experienced to confuse words with reality or tactics with strategy." He said that the two countries had ended their estrangement because of the manner in which they perceived their national interests and that the relationship would be nurtured by "respecting each other's views regarding our national interests." It appeared that he was referring to détente with the Soviet Union.

Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua, in a toast which some sources here said was unusually curt, said that the two sides had a "frank exchange of views on the current international situation... Our talks have enabled us to have a clearer understanding of each other's views."

Mr. Kissinger made it clear before he left Washington that there would be no big breakthrough coming out of his visit here and it was generally understood that anything talked about now would have to be brought up again during Mr. Ford's visit.

The Chinese, in turn, made it clear that they expected no great progress at this time and that they welcomed Mr. Ford, nevertheless. Thus, nothing much in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Retention of Power Unclear

Madrid Says Franco Is Recovering

By Henry Giniger

MADRID, Oct. 23 (NYT).—Generalissimo Francisco Franco was reported today to be recovering quickly from an acute cardiac deficiency, but the question of his retention of power was still unresolved.

The Spanish Chief of State, who will be 83 on Dec. 4, was stricken yesterday morning after an attack of influenza. The official announcement of his ailment was issued last night in the midst of a wave of rumors and speculation about the end of his reign of 36 years.

The air of emergency that prevailed yesterday and last night was lifted to a considerable extent by news from the Pardo Palace outside Madrid that the general had breakfasted this morning and was up and about, talking with members of his family and officials.

The audiences he had scheduled for today were canceled, but sources close to the palace were quoted as saying that "his recuperation is extraordinary."

Rehabilitation Work

A statement from the Pardo Palace at 7 p.m. said that the illness was evolving favorably. It said that the general had undergone certain rehabilitation exercises and then watched a movie with his family.

The emphasis was on routine after yesterday's flurry of excitement and anxiety, which caused the Madrid telephone system to record some of its heaviest traffic in years.

Premier Carlos Arias Navarro held an informal meeting of the Cabinet today in preparation for tomorrow's regular session under Gen. Franco. There was no word that tomorrow's meeting had been canceled, nor were there noticeable signs of special tension in the capital.

Despite the optimistic report today, it was not known to what extent the chief of state had been physically diminished by what is essentially a circulatory problem affecting the supply of blood to the heart.

Consequently, the possibility of his withdrawal from office in favor of his designated successor, Prince Juan Carlos, was not being discarded in any political circle.

In July of last year, when the general became dangerously ill with phlebitis complicated by a blood clot and internal bleeding, he handed over power temporarily to the prince. The conviction was widespread at the time that what was temporary would become permanent. But a month and a half later, the general was feeling well enough to resume his duties.

Factors in Decision

The prince is now reported to unwilling to play again the role of stand-in and to feel that if a transition is to take place, it should be permanent.

If an agreement on the Moroccan claims to the Spanish Sahara is reached, it is thought that Gen. Franco would find it easier to accept retirement. If, however, the emergency continues, the belief is that he would not want to abandon power.

There was also speculation that army leaders might prefer younger, more vigorous leadership if an armed clash with Morocco appeared inevitable.

Since last year, the desire to see Gen. Franco yield to the 37-year-old prince has been growing among persons who have supported and worked for the general and his regime in the past. They have thus joined opposition groups that, while not necessarily favorable to the prince, feel the departure of Gen. Franco is the first necessary step to democracy at home and greater acceptance of Spain abroad.

In the past few weeks, however, moderate voices have been muted and calls for the general's departure stilled as the regime has come under violent attack from extremists who have unleashed a cycle of violence and repression with the killing of policemen and Civil Guards. Gen. Franco and his rightist supporters have used these attacks and a hostile campaign by other countries to rally popular support to him.

Spain-Morocco Crisis Is Said To Ease as Marchers Gather

RABAT, Oct. 22 (UPI).—The first 20,000 volunteers for King Hassan II's planned "peace march" into the Spanish Sahara arrived by truck today at the port of Agadir on the way to the frontier.

In Madrid, sources reported that Spain and Morocco had agreed to ease the tense situation by delaying a possible confrontation on the border of the Sahara.

They said King Hassan accepted Spain's proposal—conveyed yesterday by Spanish Minister Jose Solis Ruiz—that he slow down Moroccan preparations for the mass civilian march into the Spanish colony.

Mr. Solis, who holds minister rank as general-secretary of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's Spanish National Movement, had two meetings with King Hassan. It was at these talks that the understanding was reached, the sources said.

Evacuation Started

Meanwhile, Spanish military aircraft today began carrying out household goods of European women and children who have been advised to evacuate the Spanish Sahara, Spanish sources in the colony's capital of El Aiun reported.

The national radio said Spanish troops spent another day enlarging mine fields installed in the frontier mountain passes between the Sahara and Morocco. It is through these passes that King Hassan plans to send the marchers.

In other diplomatic developments, Morocco's relations with neighboring Algeria were growing more strained. Morocco claims the Spanish Sahara. Algeria, which also adjoins the territory, favors the UN plan to hold a vote of self-determination there.

The UN Security Council was

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

BEIRUT: 2 Americans Abducted

By Jonathan C. Randal

BEIRUT, Oct. 22 (WP).—Two U.S. government employees driving through a leftist neighborhood here on their way to work were kidnapped by gunmen early this morning.

The abductors have not been identified, nor have they made known their demands in what appeared to be the first planned kidnapping of U.S. personnel in Lebanon.

[In Washington, the State Department said it had not received any demands from the abductors, Reuters reported.

["The U.S. Embassy is in close contact with the Lebanese government. We have no information about who they (the kidnappers) are, nor have we had any demands from them," a spokesman said.]

Observers suspected that either Palestinian commandos or Lebanese leftists were responsible for the disappearance of Charles Gallagher, 44, of Roanoke, Va., and William Dykes Jr., 56, of San Jose, Calif., the director and assistant director of a large, suburban printing plant. The plant belongs to the U.S. Information Service and publishes in Arabic, French, Russian and other languages.

Last June 30, Col. Ernest Morgan, a U.S. Army officer, was apprehended during an earlier round of Lebanese civil strife, which has continued sporadically for more than six months.

Accidental Catch

Col. Morgan was apparently caught accidentally at a roadblock near the airport, but today's kidnapping seemed to be the result of a stakeout.

Col. Morgan was released 13 days later by his kidnappers, who later identified themselves as members of the radical, so-called Rejection Front, a splinter group of Palestinian commandos opposed to any settlement with Israel.

When stopped today, Mr. Gallagher, Mr. Dykes and two Lebanese women employees of the printing plant were driving in a U.S. Embassy vehicle with diplomatic license plates through the Corniche Mazras area, not far from the headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

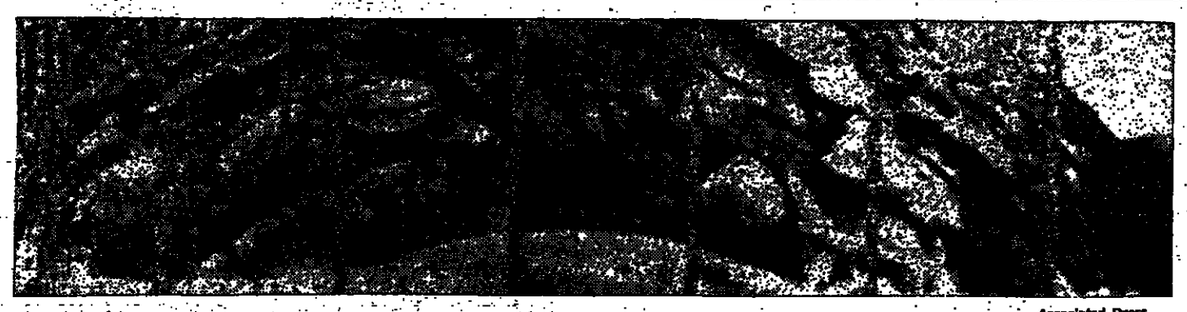
Although they had instructions to vary their routes to the printing plant in suburban Sin-el-Fil, the only other road to the plant leads through Krantina, scene of much of the recent fighting. Corniche Mazras today was declared unsafe—along with many other neighborhoods—by Radio Beirut which regularly informs its listeners about the security situation in the capital.

When the gunmen stopped the U.S. Embassy vehicle at 7 a.m., the two women passengers were released. They called the embassy, which, in turn, informed the Lebanese government of the kidnapping.

U.S. Ambassador McMurtrie Godley telephoned Premier Rashid Karami to discuss the kidnapping.

Mr. Gallagher and Mr. Dykes were among five Americans who work alongside about 90 Lebanese employees at the Regional Service Center, as the printing plant is officially called.

At times, employees have slept on the premises to insure the plant's continuous operation in Sin-el-Fil, where many other factories and businesses have been destroyed or damaged in the fighting.



Associated Press.

VENUS CLOSEUP—Panorama of part of the surface of Venus taken by a camera on the Venus-9 spacecraft.

Soviet Probe Sends First Photos From Venus Surface

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (WP).—The Soviet Union today put a spacecraft into orbit around Venus and then parachuted a device onto the cloud-covered planet, where it took the first pictures transmitted to earth from the surface of another planet.

The spacecraft that landed on the surface of Venus survived the planet's searing heat and enormous pressures for only 53 minutes, but that was long enough for an onboard camera to take and transmit at least two pictures of a surface that appeared to be barren, rocky and cratered.

According to the Soviet news agency Tass, the spacecraft's photos reveal that it landed "among a scattering of large rocks." This tends to disprove the theory that the surface of Venus, the earth's closest planetary neighbor, is a sand desert smoothed down by wind and heat.

Just the fact that the spacecraft was able to take a picture of the surface came as a surprise, since many scientists felt that there would not be enough light on the surface to get a picture. The carbon-dioxide clouds that surround the planet and have kept its surface invisible from earth were thought to be thick enough to keep sunlight from the surface.

"We did feel the carbon dioxide near the surface would be clear but that the clouds above would diffuse the sunlight into something even dimmer than twilight," said Dr. Ichtiaque Rasool, deputy associate administrator of space science for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

"These pictures certainly tell us the carbon-dioxide air is clear at the surface," Dr. Rasool went on, "and also tell us that sunlight is getting down to the surface through that thick cloud cover."

The clouds over Venus are at least 20 miles thick, with the tops of the clouds reaching an altitude of 40 miles. Their density helps the planet to retain the sun's heat in a kind of greenhouse effect, which is responsible for heating the surface of the planet to 900 degrees Fahrenheit.

Soviet scientists said that the pictures taken today were of "unexpected sharpness," showing details so clearly that they could distinguish young rocks from old rocks on the surface, Tass reported. Young rocks have not had time for the weather to erode them, so that their edges are sharp instead of being smooth or rounded off.

So dense are the clouds on Venus that the surface pressures are 90 times what they are at sea level on earth—meaning that the atmospheric pressure on Venus's surface is the same as it is on earth more than half a mile beneath the sea.

The device that landed on Venus, 4 1/2 months after its launching, sent all its signals back 188 million miles to earth through the orbiting spacecraft, which acted as a radio relay for the spacecraft on the surface. It became the planet's first artificial satellite.

The Russians named the two spacecraft that went into orbit and landed Venus-9, although they represent the 12th Soviet attempt to probe the planet. Venus-9 is the third straight Soviet success in attempts to study the planet. Venus-7 landed there in 1970, surviving for 23 minutes. Venus-8 landed two years later and lasted 50 minutes.

Another Soviet probe, Venus-10, is due to reach the planet Saturday.

Britain, Saudis To Build Trade

LONDON, Oct. 22 (Reuters).—Britain and Saudi Arabia have agreed to substantially increase trade "on the basis of mutual advantage," a joint communiqué following the visit here of Crown Prince Fahd declared tonight.

Giving the results of three days of talks in London between the prince and senior British ministers, the communiqué said that the two nations had resolved to make sustained efforts to increase the volume of their trade exchanges.

But no target figures for the projected increase in trade were mentioned.

Wrote 12-Volume Study of Mankind

Arnold Toynbee, British Historian, Dies at 86

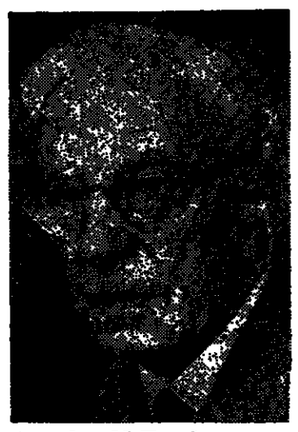
LONDON, Oct. 22 (AP).—Arnold Toynbee, 86, the eminent British historian, died today in York.

3.5-Million-Word Study

NEW YORK (NYT).—Few works of history had such a precise and romantic origin as Arnold Joseph Toynbee's "A Study of History." The 3.5-million-word, 12-volume story of mankind, which took 40 years to complete, was begun in 1921, when the author was traveling west from Istanbul on the fabled Orient Express. He had spent the day watching the awesome Thracian countryside slip by and pondering the region's glorious and gory past.

"That evening I was still standing at the window, overwhelmed by the beauty of the Bela Palanka gorge in the light of the full moon, as our train bore down upon Nish," he recalls adding:

"If I had been cross-examined on my activities during the day, I should have sworn that my attention had been wholly absorbed by the entrancing scenes that were passing continually before my outward eye. Yet, before I went to sleep that night, I found that I had put down on a half a sheet of notepaper a list of topics which, in its contents and their order, was substantially identical with the plan of this book as it now stands."



Arnold Toynbee

Mr. Toynbee's idea germinated for about six years, for real work on "A Study of History" was not undertaken until 1927-28, when he elaborated his outline into detailed notes. After a journey around Asia in 1929, he applied himself to the task of writing, and the first three volumes were published in 1934. By 1939 he had issued Volume VI, and Volumes VII-X came off the press in 1954. Volume XI, chiefly an atlas and gazetteer, followed in 1959. The final volume, entitled "Reconsiderations," was published in 1961.

Volume XII was occasioned by the clangorous disputation that was set off by "A Study of History" virtually from the outset, for Mr. Toynbee had ventured what few historians dared: an interpretation of history as well as a chronicling of it. He had, moreover, sought to recount the events of thousands of years in an unconventional fashion.

Instead of narrating episodes or telling the story of this or that nation or people, Mr. Toynbee ranged over all recorded history in dazzlingly erudite detail. Taking a panoramic view he was fascinated by the rise and fall of civilizations, of which he counted 26 from ancient times to the present.

Television Panelist

In the later years of his life, when his renown was established and when he was much in demand as a lecturer and television panelist, the world saw a pale, lean and distinguished-looking man with white hair, slightly impaired hearing and jittery but graceful hands.

Although he was capable of

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)

Then Lunch Together

Israelis, Egyptians Confer In Sinai to Work Out Accord

TEL AVIV, Oct. 22 (UPI).—Israeli and Egyptian Army officers met for more than two hours in the desert today in the first of a series of scheduled sessions to work out implementation of the interim peace agreement, a UN spokesman said.

"It ran smoothly," he said of the meeting at UN Post 512 in northwestern Sinai. It lasted from 11 a.m. to 1:15 p.m. with both sides lunching together for more than an hour afterward, he said.

As their first step, the delegations devoted their attention to the Ras Sudar and Abu Rudeis oil fields on the Gulf of Suez, the procedure for the Israeli hand-over of the complex to Egypt and the continuation of water supply to the region by Israel, the spokesman said.

"At today's meeting of the joint commission, arrangements were made for the implementation of the agreement and its protocols in the southern area [of Israeli withdrawal]," the spokesman said in a statement prepared for Lt. Gen. Ensio Siilasvuo, the UN commander in the Middle East.

"These arrangements include water supply and hand-over procedures for the oil fields," he said.

Israel is to return Ras Sudar by Nov. 15 and to hand over the bigger complex at Abu Rudeis by Dec. 1.

Where the Action Is

The commission agreed to establish a forward headquarters during the phased withdrawal of Israeli forces from 2,000 square miles of Sinai, to last until Feb. 22, 1976. The headquarters will move to different withdrawal areas. "It will go where the action is," the spokesman said.

The delegations agreed to meet again at the same place Nov. 11, four days before the Israeli pull-out from Ras Sudar, the UN spokesman said.

Reporters were barred from the Swedish-manned UN post, where the delegations met in a tent. "It was the decision of the joint commission not to have any reporters," the spokesman said.

The meeting was the first session of the commission, whose establishment was agreed upon in the Israeli-Egyptian interim peace pact signed Sept. 4.

UN Post 512 is in the present buffer zone, which will become Egyptian territory.

Visit to China Ended Coolly

(Continued from Page 1)

the way of progress was expected from Mr. Kissinger's eighth visit here.

Although the basic machinery for the Sino-American relationship remains intact, the scene for disagreement on the secondary issues was set Sunday night when Foreign Minister Chiao said that Mr. Kissinger's Soviet policy was based on "illusions" and that to "mistake hopes for reality and act accordingly" vis-à-vis the Russians could only lead to "grave consequences."

Mr. Kissinger answered that every country acted in its own interests and that the United States would resist Russian hegemony but at the same time "avoid needless confrontations" with them.

Although the Chinese have indicated that they can be patient on the issue of full diplomatic relations and the Taiwan question, Chinese officials here give the impression that Peking is, nonetheless, disappointed that the relationship has not progressed further.

Mr. Kissinger, on a lighter ncte, said tonight that he had too much respect for his Chinese friends to inflict his Chinese upon them. Last Sunday, he said a few words in Chinese at the welcoming banquet. His attempt left the Chinese foreign minister laughing and the rest of his entourage smilingly baffled. Some of Mr. Kissinger's aides suggested that the secretary, with his German accent, spoke Chinese exactly as Karl Marx would have done.

Argentina Hostile To U.K. Mission

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 22 (Reuters).—Argentina warned Britain today that a planned British mission to survey the economic potential of the Falkand Islands would not be welcome.

A Foreign Ministry communiqué said that the mission could bring serious consequences, disturbing Anglo-Argentine relations and hindering a peaceful solution to their dispute over ownership of the islands, known here as Las Islas Malvinas.

The British mission, headed by former Labor cabinet minister Lord Shackleton, is due to arrive in the Falkland Islands Dec. 27 for a monthlong study.

130th SALT Session

GENEVA, Oct. 22 (UPI).—U.S. and Soviet nuclear negotiators met for 1 hour 55 minutes today in the 130th Strategic Arms Limitation Talks session since the current round began Nov. 21, 1972.



Associated Press.

RARING TO GO—Enthusiasm shows in the faces of Moroccan volunteers for "peace" march into Spanish Sahara.

Spain and Morocco Said to Ease Crisis as Marchers Assemble

(Continued from Page 1)

to meet late tonight on the question of the Spanish Sahara.

Morocco was reported to have 26,000 troops massed at the remote geographical point where the frontiers of Morocco, Algeria and the Spanish Sahara meet. Algeria is said to have 13,000 troops in the area.

The two Arab states fought an indecisive border war in 1962 and relations between them have been cool ever since.

Following an Algerian Foreign Ministry statement that Algeria would "not agree to, let alone support, any other solution," several hundred students marched through the streets of Rabat, the Moroccan capital, chanting slogans against both Gen. Franco and Algerian President Houari Boumedienne.

Spain intends to let the territory go and wants a plebiscite held early next year.

In Marrakesh, King Hassan met today with Alfred Atherton, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, who had talked in Algiers yesterday with President Boumedienne.

Mr. Atherton had been scheduled to make a routine trip to Tunisia when the Sahara crisis broke. "The secretary of state, Henry Kissinger, judged on this occasion that it would be useful for me to visit Morocco," Mr. Atherton said. "I also spent 20 hours in Algeria on the instructions of the secretary of state."

The 20,000 volunteers, who arrived in Agadir, represent the vanguard of 350,000 men, women and children who are scheduled to march unarmed next week into the Spanish Sahara with the King in the lead to lay claim to the small, phosphate-rich territory.

Morocco itself controls about 60 per cent of the world's known supplies of phosphate, an essential ingredient of fertilizer, and the Spanish Sahara an additional 20 per cent.

UN Aide to Visit Chad On Hostage Mission

GENEVA, Oct. 22 (Reuters).—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has appointed a special envoy to visit Chad in an attempt to secure the release of French archaeologist Françoise Claustre, held captive by rebels in northern Chad for 18 months, the UN office here announced today.

The envoy, Canadian Charles-Edouard Bourbonniere, director of the information department of the UN's European office, will also go to Paris for talks with the French government.

During Visit to Washington

Sadat May Seek Up to $7 Billion in U.S. Arms

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (NYT).—President Anwar Sadat of Egypt is expected by U.S. officials to ask during his visit here for $5 billion to $7 billion in arms aid over a period of at least 10 years.

The Egyptian government, according to the U.S. sources, hopes to get advanced early warning systems and radar and other items for the Egyptian Air Force's Soviet fighters within the next two years. It does not expect to get sophisticated fighter aircraft until 1978 or later.

The projected Egyptian total far exceeds the $2.2 billion that Israeli arms acquisitions, now under negotiation, would cost over the next three years. Washington understands that Egypt is thinking of a 10-year program in which, through U.S. and other foreign purchases, it will free itself of its present dependence on Soviet military supply.

This, an analyst said, will be a "gargantuan task" requiring at least a decade and costing "much more" than the $5 billion to $7 billion being projected.

All Made in Russia

All of Egypt's ground, air and sea weapons are of Soviet origin —except for three destroyer escorts and four Sea King helicopters acquired from Britain.

Replacing the Soviet weapons with arms from the United States or Western Europe, U.S. and European sources agree, will necessitate a revision of Egyptian tables of organization, logistical arrangements and troop training.

The Egyptian leader, who arrives Sunday, will present President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger with a long list of weapons and support equipment for Egypt's forces, which now total about 323,000 men.

Egypt, according to British military analysts, regards arms aid from the United States over the next five years as critical to two objectives of national policy: retaining its position as the strongest Arab military power, and maintaining pressure on Israel for further territorial concessions in the Sinai.

Israeli Needs

U.S. and Israeli teams are now working out details of arms assistance to Israel that will enable Israel to resist such pressure from Egypt or any combination of Arab states.

The Egyptian armed forces' view, shared to some extent by Israeli military men, is that Egypt has enough weapons on hand to hold the line in Sinai or, if necessary, fight Israel in alliance with the other Arab states.

Cairo's preoccupation, according to U.S. sources, is with the military situation two or three years from now. The Egyptians' list of armaments, consequently, includes weapons systems not yet in production as well as some equipment that they need but that has been denied by the Soviet Union since the Arab-Israeli war of 1973.

F-16 fighters to replace the aging MIG-21s that form the core of the Egyptian Air Force's interceptor force are the most important item on the list.

The Egyptians, Defense Department sources said, may accept the F-5 fighter, a less sophisticated aircraft, as a stopgap until the F-16s are available. The F-16s are not expected to be deployed by the U.S. Air Force until late 1977 or early 1978.

Mirages Ordered

Israel is intent on purchasing the F-15, designated as an air superiority fighter, from the United States. The Egyptians, the sources said, probably could not afford F-15s in view of their need for other critical weapons and they are expected to rely on orders already placed in France this year for 22 Mirage F-1 all-weather interceptors and 22 Mirage F-1E ground attack aircraft, both capable of speeds in excess of Mach 2.

The Egyptian Air Force is pressing Mr. Sadat for modern U.S. equipment to replace the radar in MIG-23 and MIG-21 fighters. Until these aircraft receive such equipment, U.S. sources said, they will not match the F-4s now in the Israeli inventory or the F-15s to come.

MIG-23s now being delivered to the Egyptian Air Force, according to European sources, do not have the inertial guidance systems installed in Soviet planes of that type and their radar is less advanced than that in Russian MIG-23s. In addition, they are armed with the Atoll air-to-air missile. Egyptian MIG-21s also carry this missile, which is less sophisticated than similar new weapons in the Soviet and U.S. air forces.

Consequently, the Egyptians are expected to ask for modern radars and air-to-air missiles to help them balance the present Israeli supremacy in the air.

Cairo is also concerned about a lack of long-range radar installations that can reach across the Suez Canal and monitor Israeli air activity on bases there.

President Ford is expected to discuss Egyptian arms needs only in general terms with Mr. Sadat at this time. While Mr. Ford may approve arms aid for Egypt in the future, ultimately Congress will have to vote on it.

Statute of Limitations Cited

U.S. Won't Charge FBI Men In Destruction of Oswald Note

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (NYT).—The Justice Department has decided not to bring charges against any of the individuals purportedly involved in the destruction, two days after the 1963 assassination of President Kennedy, of a threatening note previously delivered to the Dallas FBI office by Lee Harvey Oswald, President Kennedy's accused assassin.

The decision, made by Richard Thornburgh, who heads the department's Criminal Division, was disclosed yesterday by James Adams, an official of the FBI.

Mr. Adams provided a House subcommittee with a copy of a letter from Harold Tyler, the deputy attorney general, to Clarence Kelley, the FBI director, which noted that the five-year statute of limitations on any crimes that may have attended the letter's destruction had expired.

Mr. Tyler noted in the letter that, although it was technically possible to pursue a prosecution under federal perjury statutes in cases where some past and present FBI agents had made conflicting statements under oath about their roles in the destruction of the letter, Mr. Thornburgh had decided against such a move.

Justice Department officials said that Mr. Thornburgh's decision also precluded any possibility that the tangled record of assertions and denials compiled by FBI investigators looking into the affair would be given to a federal grand jury for further study.

But Mr. Adams, the FBI's deputy associate director, told the subcommittee that the destruction of the letter constituted a violation of the FBI's internal regulations and that administrative action against some of those allegedly involved was under consideration.

The chief confusion, Mr. Adams testified, involved attempts by the bureau to fix responsibility for the destruction of the note, which did not mention President Kennedy but which contained vague threats against the F and local authorities in Dalla

The New York Times repo ed last month that, according a source familiar with FBI eve following the assassination President Kennedy, the deci to destroy the Oswald letter h been made by high bureau o cials, probably including J. Ed Hoover, the late FBI directo

But Mr. Adams said yester that the internal inquiry into matter, which is now compl had been unable to establish t anyone except James Hosty the FBI agent to whom threatening letter was addres had any knowledge of its struction.

In his testimony before House Judiciary Committ Subcommittee on Civil and C stitutional Rights, Mr. Ada provided an account of events involving Oswald and FBI in November, 1963, that said, had been gleaned in nearly 80 interviews, many them under oath, with indiv uals "who logically might be to shed light on this matter."

The subcommittee, headed Rep. Don Edwards, D-Calif., former FBI agent, is looking the FBI's relationship with Warren Commission, which set up by President Johnson investigate the Kennedy assination and which was n told of the existence of the wald letter.

According to Mr. Adams, s days before the assassination Dallas, Oswald left a note the receptionist at the Dallas office. The note was addre to Mr. Hosty, the receptionist called, and contained a threat "blow up the FBI and the Da Police Department" if the a did not cease his efforts to terview Oswald's Rus-an-b wife, Marina.

Oswald was then under vestigation by the FBI beca of his travels to the Soviet Un in 1959 and his renunciation his U.S. citizenship during two years he resided there.

In November, 1963, Oswald living in a rooming house Dallas. President Kennedy shot on Nov. 22.

The receptionist told FBI terviewers that she gave the ter, in Mr. Hosty's absence, to assistant head of the Dallas fice, who read it, termed Osw a "nut," and told her to say for Mr. Hosty.

The assistant head of the Dal office has denied any knowle of the matter, Mr. Adam said, have other employees to wh the receptionist said she shown the letter.

Mr. Hosty did recall eveni ly receiving the note, but den that it contained any threat violent language, and told hu investigators that he simply pl ed it in his "workbox" where, Adams said, it continued reside on the day of the as sination."

In his FBI interview, Mr. H asserted that, a few hours a the assassination, he was fronted with the letter by Gor Shanklin, the head of the Da FBI office, and another offi there, and asked to explain contents.

Lawnmowers Out to Cut N.Y. Speeders

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP).—Watch out. That lawnmower on the edge of Long Island's parkways may be watching you.

Starting tomorrow, Long Island state parkway police will be using maintenance vehicles equipped with radar to help curtail speeding. As of Oct. 1, there had been 24 fatalities this year on the 208 miles of parkways. This is the same amount for the same period last year, despite a decline in auto traffic, police said.

The first new unit will be on the Southern State Parkway. It could be lawnmower: maybe something else. Police won't say.

Food Refused in 2d Day of Siege

Two Irish Kidnappers Challenge Police

MONASTEREVIN, Ireland, Oct. 22 (UPI).—The two kidnappers of Dutch businessman Tiede Herrema today refused food, mocked their hostage and challenged the force surrounding them to "come and get us."

On the 19th day of the kidnapping case and the second day of the siege, the police offered food every half hour and made loudspeaker appeals to the man and woman to release Mr. Herrema, 52, from captivity in a second-story bedroom.

They rejected all of it, prompting one of the mediators, Philip Flynn, to predict that, while they might free Mr. Herrema, the two Irish Republican Army renegades probably would shoot it out rather than surrender.

"Come and get us," shouted Eddie Gallagher, 28, leader of the gang that abducted Mr. Herrema on Oct. 3 near his Limerick home.

House Is Ringed

A force of 300 policemen and soldiers ringed the two-story house in this small market village, where detectives tracked down the kidnappers yesterday.

Mr. Gallagher, described as "the most dangerous man" in the Irish Republic, was cornered with a woman accomplice and Mr. Herrema in an upstairs bedroom while armed detectives, backed by soldiers, held the downstairs rooms.

The surrender appeals were greeted by a stream of invective from Mr. Gallagher, who hurled electric light bulbs and chess pieces.

"I'm ready and waiting," he taunted.

At one stage, he was heard mocking his hostage, saying, "Make a run for it. If they come to get you, I'll blow your bloody brains out."

'Blow Him to Pieces'

"Do you hear that?" he shouted down the stairs. "I blow him to pieces if you make a move."

"The kidnappers are full of fight today," a senior police official said. "Tomorrow, who knows? They may feel differently."

Although police strongly suspected that 19-year-old Marian Coyle was the woman with Mr. Gallagher, they said they could not positively identify her.

Police offered the three milk and sandwiches. "Stuff your bloody food," Mr. Gallagher snarled.

Mr. Flynn, a uni— leader picked by the kidnappers to as a go-between, predicted IRA dissident would not give without a fight.

"I believe he will shoot it rather than surrender," Flynn said.

'No Deals'

Police said they were not tempting to negotiate with kidnappers. The tough "no deals" attitude of the gove ment ruled it out.

"We are just trying to get to see how hopeless his posi is," a police spokesman said.

Police sources said that police had obtained techn equipment from Scotland Y to supplement listening dev already installed in the ho Police declined to disclose nature of the equipment, but police sources said it was sop ticated monitoring equipment would enable the police to lis to conversations in the upst room.



UPI.

Eddie Gallagher

Bhutto in Romania

BUCHAREST, Oct. 22 (AP).—Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto arrived here today from Paris on an official visit. He was greeted at the airport by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Prostitutes Support Marseilles Colleague

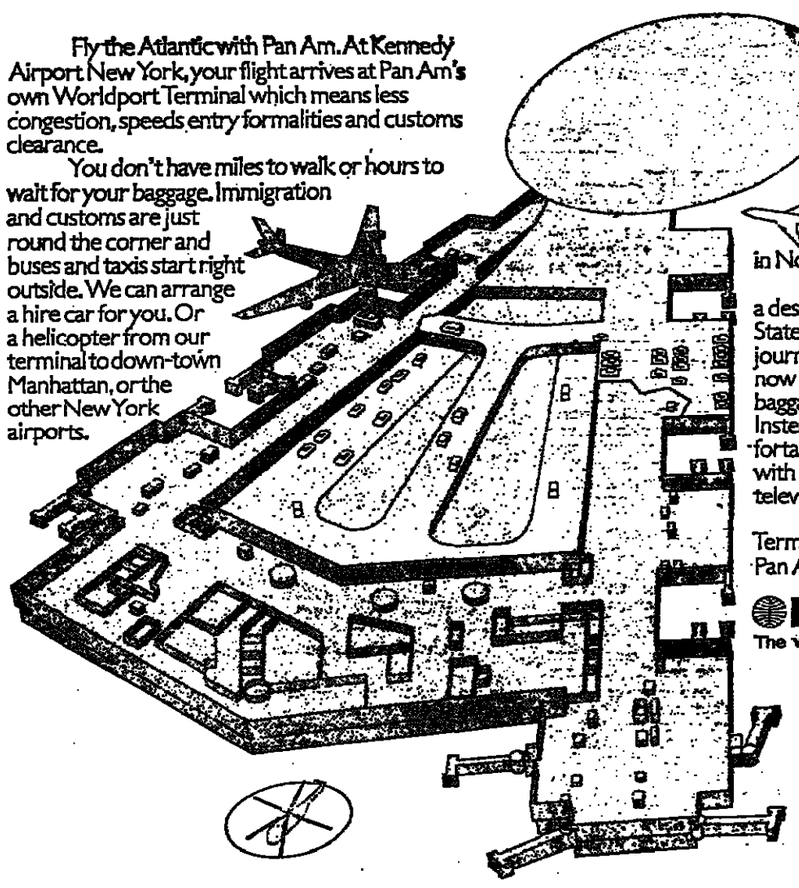
MARSEILLES, Oct. 22 (AP).—Twenty prostitutes demonstra outside one of this city's big hotels today, demanding the lease of a prostitute jailed not paying 42,000 francs (ab $10,000) in accumulated fines.

Michèle Desjardins has been jail since June, refusing to p the fines imposed by the po for soliciting. Two of the de onstrators appeared on the b cony of the hotel with a si declaring "Free Desjardins" wh other prostitutes shouted slog

Ceausescu to Visit Lisbo

BUCHAREST, Oct. 22 (AP).—Romanian President Nicol Ceausescu will make a visit friendship to Portugal Oct. 28 at the invitation of Portugue President Francisco da Cost Gomes, the Romanian Comm nist party newspaper Scanteia reports today.

"What's the point of crossing the Atlantic in a few hours, if it takes almost as long to collect your baggage?"



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In the US, Latin America and the Pacific, it's National Car Rental

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Testifies at Coma Hearing

Mother Says Miss Quinlan Would Prefer Death

MORRISTOWN, N.J., Oct. 22 (AP).—The mother of Karen Quinlan said today that if her comatose daughter could speak she would ask that she not be kept alive.

"When I see her in this condition, I know in my heart as her mother this is not the way she would want to be," Mrs. Julia Quinlan said in testimony supporting a motion that she and her husband have submitted, asking that the 21-year-old woman be removed from a respirator that maintains her breathing.

She and her husband are Miss Quinlan's adoptive parents. Doctors have not been able to determine why the young woman lapsed into a coma April 14. She has suffered brain damage.

Mrs. Quinlan testified that less than three months before Miss Quinlan slipped into the coma, she and Karen discussed the death of a family friend who chose to die at home rather than in a hospital.

Mrs. Quinlan testified that her daughter said: " 'Mommy, please don't ever keep me alive with any extraordinary means or in any way I could not live life to the fullest."

'She Loved Life'

"Karen was full of life, and she loved life; life was very important and dear to her," Mrs. Quinlan said. "But the way she lived life was very important, too."

Mrs. Quinlan and her husband, Joseph, are asking a Superior Court judge to name them guardians of their daughter and allow them to turn off her respirator. Doctors describe her condition as "vegetative" and say she has no hope of living as a normal person.

Mrs. Quinlan was calm during her testimony. Miss Quinlan's sister, Mary Ellen, 19, also testified she heard Miss Quinlan say she would not want to live if forced into a less than normal life.

Lawyers for the hospital, the state and Miss Quinlan's doctors objected to the testimony, arguing that it would set a dangerous precedent to allow a person to die based on comments the person made before becoming ill.

"I can't believe that a person can do away with his own life with a statement," said David Baime, deputy attorney general.

Daniel Coburn, Miss Quinlan's temporary court-appointed attorney and guardian, said he thought the statements irrelevant to the case but added, "I want to hear it because this is probably the only time in this case we're going to hear what Karen has to say."

Church Doctrine

Earlier today, two priests testified that they advised the Quinlans that turning off the respirator would be in line with church doctrine.

"My understanding of the Catholic position is that extraordinary measures are not morally required to prolong life," said the Rev. Thomas Trapasso, the family's parish priest.

Miss Quinlan's father testified before Judge Robert Muir jr. yesterday that he believes it is God's will that Karen should be removed from the respirator at St. Clare's Hospital so "nature can take its course. It's the Lord's will; for some reason he wants to take her."

"We had done everything possible to help her and now we had no hope," Mr. Quinlan said, recalling his feeling when doctors told him three months ago that his daughter's coma was irreversible.

Mr. Quinlan said that, if the court grants his request, he will have a doctor remove the respirator as his family and parish priests watch at Miss Quinlan's bedside.

"If the court doesn't agree with me I don't know what I'll do," he said.

Medical Criteria

Two doctors who have cared for Miss Quinlan testified Monday that they would not disconnect the respirator, even if ordered to do so by the court. They said she is alive by all medical criteria.

The state has argued that it could be considered homicide to disconnect the respirator.

Dr. Julius Korein, a neurologist testifying for the Quinlans, said yesterday, "I and many of my colleagues do not believe in saving a life that will lie as a vegetable for 10 years."

Dr. Korein said that he believed the purpose of the Quinlan case was to bring into the open and make legal what he termed "an unwritten practice among doctors" to withhold treatment from patients who have no hope of survival as normal human beings.

Doctors estimate that it costs $450 a day to keep Miss Quinlan alive. Her medical bills have mounted to more than $110,000. Because she is of age and has no money, the state is obliged to pay the bill through its Medicaid system.

Miss Quinlan is in an intensive care unit. Fed intravenously, she has shrunk from 120 pounds to less than 80. She rests in a fetal position and she is subject to periodic convulsions caused by involuntary reflexes.

Vatican Opposes Death

ROME, Oct. 22 (Reuters).—The Vatican daily, Osservatore Romano, said today that Miss Quinlan should not be allowed to die.

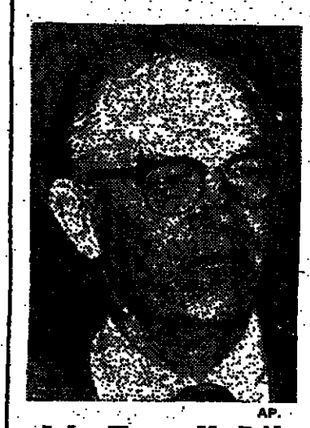
"There is no right to death, there exists only the right to life," the paper said in an article by the Rev. Gino Concetti, a leading Vatican theologian.

"The case of Karen Quinlan is beyond all doubt harrowing. But with all the understanding that one can have for her parents, tormented and in anguish over the case, we cannot support their arguments," the priest wrote.



United Press International.

Joseph and Julia Quinlan before entering courthouse.



AP.

Judge Thomas MacBride

Judge Orders Ford to Give A Video-Taped Deposition

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 22 (AP).—President Ford has been ordered to give a video-tape deposition as a defense witness for Lynette Fromme, who is accused of attempting to assassinate him.

U.S. District Judge Thomas MacBride issued the order yesterday. He said Mr. Ford's deposition could be taken "at the White House or any other place convenient for the President."

The jury at Miss Fromme's trial then could view the taped deposition. The trial is scheduled to begin Nov. 4.

But Judge MacBride refused to order Mr. Ford to appear personally at the trial to testify about what he saw Sept. 5 when Miss Fromme allegedly pointed a loaded pistol at him as he walked to the state capitol. The gun did not go off.

Miss Fromme's court-appointed co-counsel, John Virga, said Mr. Ford might be able to refute statements by other witnesses that the gun clicked as if the trigger had been pulled.

Ford's Cold Easing

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP).—President Ford, recovering from a cold and a sinus infection, was reported today feeling well enough to abandon his pajamas and robe and wear regular attire.

215,820 Letters Opened, Photographed

CIA Read Mail 4 Years After Halt Was Urged

By Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The CIA continued an illegal and ineffective mail-opening campaign for four years after the agency's inspector-general had urged its termination, former CIA officials testified yesterday.

Describing their 1969 review of the secret, 20-year program, the former inspector-general, Gordon Stewart, and two associates said they were appalled to find it yielded meager results, was poorly controlled and was run by agents who lacked experience in counterintelligence.

As the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities resumed hearings into CIA practices, the chairman, Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, said the agency opened and photographed 215,820 letters out of 28 million envelopes it examined.

Although CIA director William Colby acknowledged the existence of the 1953-1973 project earlier this year, the agency had never provided total figures. "The program involved mail between the United States and Communist countries, notably the Soviet Union.

Helms Was Told

Testifying before the committee about the mail surveillance program, Mr. Stewart was asked if the CIA director at the time, Richard Helms, had been aware the program was illegal. Mr. Stewart said he had personally urged Mr. Helms to end it.

"I feel that those who controlled policy understood its status as outside of the law," he said.

But Mr. Stewart and his associates, Thomas Abernathy and John Glennon, said they did not specifically brand the program as illegal in their confidential 1969 report. They said the program had little value and could greatly embarrass the CIA if revealed.

Since much of the data was being passed to the FBI, especially information on possible subversives in the United States, Mr. Stewart said, he told Mr. Helms the FBI should take over the project.

"In your 1969 review, did you find any authorization for opening mail?" Mr. Glennon was asked by Sen. John Tower, R-Texas.

"No, sir," Mr. Glennon replied. Sen. Tower said he felt "the fault here goes beyond the Central Intelligence Agency."

Many Blamed

"It must be shared by an FBI which was fascinated by the potential fruits of such efforts, a postal service which either willingly or unwillingly allowed it to happen and leaders in the executive branch who simply were not in control," Sen. Tower said.

Mr. Helms, sitting among spectators in the hearing room, declined to answer newsmen's questions about the program. Now the ambassador to Iran, he was due to testify before the committee today.

Sen. Church read into the record from a CIA memo dated June 3, 1971, in which Mr. Helms said that Attorney General John Mitchell had approved of the project.

The same memo said Mr. Helms found the postmaster-general at the time, Winton Blount, to be "entirely positive regarding the operation and its continuation." Mr. Blount originally suggested that "someone review the legality of the operation" but later rejected this thought because it could "widen the circle of witting persons," the memo said.

Another witness, Howard Osborn, who retired last year as the CIA's chief of security, said the agency ended mail openings in February, 1973, partly because of the Watergate scandal and partly because of objections from a postal official.

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CIA Abroad Employs Half Of 1961 Total

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (WP).—The Central Intelligence Agency, which in 1961 had 3,700 employees abroad, now has less than half that total overseas, informed sources reported yesterday.

The sharp drop from the total in the early days of the Kennedy administration, when the CIA had nearly as many employees abroad as the State Department's Foreign Service, resulted from two things, one source said:

One was the disillusion created by the 1961 Bay of Pigs failure, the source said. The other is the growing influence of the multi-billion-dollar National Security Agency, whose technological eyes and ears are considered much more reliable.

'Less Than Half'

"You'd be surprised at how few people the CIA has overseas these days," this source said. Although the figure can sometimes jump dramatically with the inception of new covert operations, the source said the current total was "less than half" of the 3,700 persons reported on the CIA's secret roster in mid-1961.

Those 3,700 employes operated under diplomatic or other official U.S. titles overseas, according to informed sources. At the same time, the State Department had 3,900 employees working abroad.

The CIA officials outside the United States were known in U.S. government circles as CAS-Controlled American Sources. Their proportions in U.S. embassies abroad were sometime startling.

About 15 years ago, one source said, 16 of 20 people in the political section of the U.S. Embassy in Vienna belonged to the CIA.

Excessive Demands

Shortly after the CIA was established in 1947, a special study group headed by the deputy CIA director at the time, Allen Dulles, warned in a secret report against using State Department cover as an answer to all its problems.

The report, sources said, indicated that the CIA even then had been making what the State Department considered excessive demands for official slots. The study group reportedly recommended that the CIA, however, steadily increase its requisitioning of official government positions, sources said, because it was easier, quicker and provided more security.

So by 1961, according to sources, the spy agency had some 1,500 people abroad under State Department cover and 2,200 more under other official U.S. covers, such as Defense Department civilian personnel.

Miss Hearst Hearing Postponed Two Weeks

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22 (AP).—A federal judge today postponed for two weeks a court hearing to decide whether Patricia Hearst is mentally competent to stand trial for bank robbery.

Still awaiting a report from one of the three psychiatrists he appointed to examine Miss Hearst, U.S. District Court Judge Oliver Carter reset the hearing for Nov. 4.

House Votes Bill To Let U.S. Aides Run for Office

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP).—Legislation to permit nonmilitary U.S. government employees to run for office and take part in political campaigns of others was passed by the House of Representatives yesterday, 288 to 119.

The measure, which now goes to the Senate, would sweepingly modify the 36-year-old Hatch Act, which restricts 2.8 million federal employees to a minimum of political activities.

It also contains provisions designed to protect them from pressures by superiors and others to contribute funds or to work in election campaigns.

The Ford administration opposes the measure and Republicans said the President may veto it if it is passed by the Senate. The Civil Service Commission also came out against it, while government employee labor unions were divided, with major AFL-CIO units in favor.

Harrington Faces House Probe for 'Leak' About CIA

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (NYT).—The House Ethics Committee voted 7 to 2 yesterday to conduct a formal investigation of charges that Rep. Michael Harrington, D-Mass., violated House rules by discussing with unauthorized persons secret testimony on the CIA's political activities in Chile in 1973.

It will be the first time that the eight-year-old panel has formally investigated a complaint against a member of the House. The probe will begin with a public hearing Nov. 3.

Whatever recommendation the panel makes as a result of its probe will go to the full House for final action. Committee members said that it could recommend that there be no disciplinary action against Rep. Harrington or that he be censored or even expelled from the House.

Rep. Harrington, 39, who has been a congressman for six years, has acknowledged that he discussed with other House members and a Washington Post reporter some secret testimony by CIA director William Colby before the Armed Services Committee. But he said his actions had been "responsible and proper under the circumstances," in opposition to the idea "that the rules of the House and the classification process itself can prevent the reporting of a crime."

House Vote Perils Economy

Threat to Missiles in Dakota Rouses Anger Among Locals

By Bill Richards

LANGDON, N.D., Oct. 22 (WP).—If this little border community and the farms of Cavalier County should ever choose to secede from the union, locals are fond of saying, the area would become the world's third largest nuclear power.

Unobtrusively scattered through the wheat fields around Langdon are 32 ICBM silos. The completion this month of the nation's sole Safeguard system — with Langdon at its hub—added another 100 long-range and short-range anti-ballistic missiles to the arsenal.

The completion of the $5.7 billion complex of missiles, radar and computers—years after the bitter nationwide debate over the worth of the project faded out—has now caused a controversy in this isolated area.

It is not the arrival of the ABMs, after eight years of construction, but their imminent departure that is causing problems.

Reduction Decided

A day after the system became fully operational this month, the House Appropriations Committee, including Rep. Mark Andrews, R-N.D., voted to have the project deactivated by June. Moreover, the committee's report showed that the Army earlier decided to reduce Safeguard to a part-time status. The House approved the cutback Oct. 2.

The House vote, which is now under Senate consideration, has aroused anger at the prospect of economic chaos if the project is suddenly dropped.

"When we first heard what they planned to do, we were all pretty much shook up," said Harold Blanchard, who was the mayor during much of the ABM development. "Then," Mr. Blanchard said, "we figured nobody in their right mind would spend billions of dollars on something and then shut it down before it was even finished."

That is precisely what the Defense Department will do with the ABM if the House vote becomes law. "We'd lock the place up and just walk away," a Pentagon spokesman said last week.

Safeguard, which stirred controversy when it was proposed as a 12-site system during the Johnson administration, was cut back to two sites under the ABM treaty with the Soviet Union in 1972.

Treaty With Russia

A 1974 treaty with Russia reduced the system to the single North Dakota site with 100 missiles in hardened silos to protect the more than 300 ICBMs stored around North Dakota.

The military proposed a new salvage plan for ABMs this month involving full operation for another year and then a limited shutdown, which would leave the system on a standby basis if it is ever needed. About 1,200 civilian and military employees would be retained out of the 1,900 now needed to run the system, according to the Pentagon.

The military's proposal has gained a powerful supporter in North Dakota Sen. Milton Young, who is the senior Republican on the Senate Appropriations Committee and its defense subcommittee. Sen. Young has said he plans to oppose the House vote on the ground that abruptly ending ABMs would be both costly and would create economic chaos in the area around the project.

But Rep. Andrews, who operates a farm in Fargo, just south of here, said he disagrees with that solution. In a letter published last week in the Cavalier County Republican, a weekly newspaper, Rep. Andrews pointed out that the compromise would leave the missile system manned for under 40 hours a week and not at all on weekends.

"It's like begging the Russians to not bomb us after 6 at night or over the weekend," he said.

Instead, he urged that the system be preserved next year and that proposals be studied to convert the ABMs' radar into a supplement for the Defense Department's DEW line stretching across Canada.

Mayor John MacFarlane estimated that, if the ABM system were shut down, 25 per cent of the residents of Langdon would leave immediately, and many more persons would be out of work.

"This whole thing," Mr MacFarlane said, "has certainly started some questioning and has caused a lot of disillusionment. We've all heard that this is the way that government operates, but until now we've never really seen it first hand."

The military did not offer Langdon's people much of a choice in whether they wanted the ABM system in the first place.

"One day in 1969 the Army Corps of Engineers showed up, called all the town and county officials together over at the Embers Restaurant to tell us what was going to happen," Mr Blanchard recalled. The Army, he said, paid for the lunch.

The effects of the project on this small community, 17 miles from the Canadian border and about 120 miles by road from Grand Forks, are clearly evident.

Before the arrival of the ABMs, Langdon was like other farm communities across the Great Plains, a county seat that grew by only 30 persons between 1960 and 1970.

In the spring of 1970 a construction company installed the first trailer court for its ABM workers on a farm west of here, and in two years Langdon's population doubled to 4,000.

Main Street is lined with new cars and pickup trucks. Business is healthy. Since the ABM project began, Langdon has a second bank, a small shopping center and a handful of new stores and restaurants.

"It just doesn't make sense to spend all that money and then walk away like that," a newcomer said.

Farmers Assail Grain Deal As Interference by the U.S.

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (WP).—A senior U.S. Agriculture Department official said yesterday that the new U.S.-Soviet grain agreement could permit Moscow to buy as much as 10 million tons of grain a year here without clearing the purchases with the U.S. government.

The assessment, by Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Richard Bell, was made as a number of farm organization leaders criticized the agreement signed Monday between the two countries as government interference in the marketing of U.S. crops. However, some labor and consumer groups praised the agreement.

Mr. Bell said the Russians would be able to buy up to 8 million tons of corn and wheat in normal years without approval from Washington.

The agreement commits the Russians to buy 6 million tons annually starting on Oct. 1, 1976, with a provision for buying 2 million tons more when U.S. supplies exceed 225 million tons. Mr. Bell said the possibility was "remote" that available U.S. grain would fall below that volume.

In addition, Mr. Bell said, the Russians could buy several million tons more of grain sorghum, barley and soybeans without approval from Washington, since those commodities are not covered by the agreement.

The National Farmers Organization president, Oren Staley, criticized the grain pact, calling it "government dictatorship with a vengeance."

William Kuhfuss, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said the agreement establishes "an apparent trend toward government domination of international trade in agriculture commodities."

The AFL-CIO, which pressed President Ford to seek a long-term agreement, said through a spokesman that the deal could increase prices to U.S. consumers, but that the increase would be less than if unregulated Soviet purchases were permitted.

'Permanent Market'

Mr. Bell said the pact established a "permanent market" in the Soviet Union for U.S. farm products worth $1 billion annually.

He said that even after Soviet purchases of grain abroad, which total 23.9 million metric tons to date, Moscow may still need to buy 6 million to 7 million more tons through next September.

Mr. Bell said new estimates of the Soviet crop situation in the food-growing Ukraine and Kazakhstan regions indicate the total Russian grain crop will be "no more than 160 million tons"—the poorest harvest in years and 50 million tons less than planned.

Regarding the negotiations that ended Monday in Moscow, Mr. Bell said that the Soviet Union had agreed informally to space purchases throughout the year to avoid disrupting markets here.

But, he said, "I didn't think it was made as clear as it should have been." Mr. Bell said the Soviet negotiators had refused to agree to provisions that would reduce their buying flexibility. As a result, the U.S. negotiators did not come up with a "hard" agreement for staggered Soviet purchases.

Mr. Bell indicated that the toughest negotiation point was an "escape clause" that the Americans obtained. It allows Washington to keep Moscow from buying its minimum 6 million tons if supplies fall below 225 million tons.

Reagan Assails Actions at UN By Third World

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—In his most ambitious foreign policy speech since he began scouting his chances for the Republican presidential nomination, Ronald Reagan yesterday denounced the Third World members of the United Nations, the Los Angeles Times reported.

"Never again should we recognize or participate in bodies that expel our friends and allies without cause," the former California governor and film star told the World Affairs Council. He said later that he did not mean the United States should get out of the UN.

On eight separate occasions in his 21-minute written speech, Mr. Reagan read "Third World War" for the words Third World.

Finally, as the audience grew restless, he stopped his reading and said, "It must be Freudian; I keep wanting to add the word 'war.'

"Never again should we channel our humanitarian aid through an organization that takes every opportunity to vilify us," Mr. Reagan said.

Boost From New Yorkers

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (NYT).—Leaders of New York state's Conservative party yesterday declared that they would support Mr. Reagan over President Ford for the Republican nomination and would oppose endorsement of Mr. Ford in the 1976 election if Vice-President Rockefeller was his running mate.

U.S. Envoy to Denmark

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (UPI).—The Senate today confirmed the nomination of John Gunther Dean as U.S. ambassador to Denmark.

4 Syrians Sentenced To Jail by Dutch Court

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 22 (UPI).—A Dutch court today sentenced four Syrians, who admitted they planned to hijack the Warsaw-Amsterdam express train, to one year in prison each.

The four men, arrested in an Amsterdam hotel on Sept. 4, were charged with illegal possession of submachine guns, pistols and a large quantity of ammunition found in their suitcases.

Wallace in Paris

PARIS, Oct. 22 (UPI).—Gov. George Wallace of Alabama arrived in Paris from Berlin today.

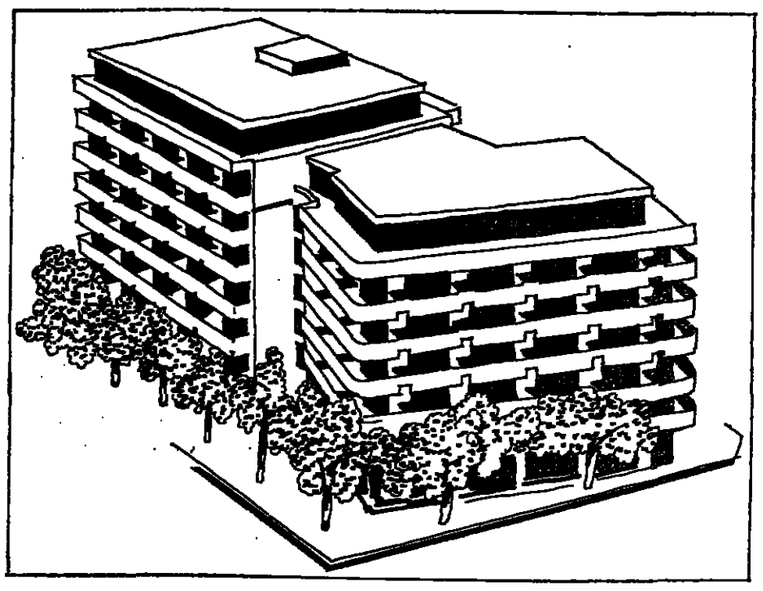


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Scientist Explains Discovery of a Nonexistent Arctic Land

By John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (NYT).—On his penultimate push toward the North Pole in 1906, Robert Peary sighted a range of peaks rising above the ice cap about 400 miles west of the northern tip of Greenland. He named the distant peaks Crocker Land, and so they appeared on at least one map.

Seven years later, another Arctic explorer, Donald MacMillan, trekked to within a day's march of Peary's Crocker Land.

"Great heavens, what a land!" Comdr. MacMillan exclaimed But as he drew closer, the peaks slowly disappeared, and by night he knew that there was nothing there but a flat plain of ice.

Crocker Land was a mirage, probably of the most spectacular type known as a fata morgana —which has played visual tricks on many a sailor or explorer down through the centuries.

Now, a meteorologist at Pennsylvania State University has provided a new and more detailed scientific explanation of the atmospheric causes of mirages, particularly the fata morgana.

Dime-Store Lens

In a paper presented in Boston at the annual meeting of the Optical Society of America, Dr. Alistair Fraser, a specialist in the optical properties of the atmosphere, said that under certain temperature and wind conditions the atmosphere "behaves as a dime-store magnifying lens: it is astigmatic or unfocusing."

Meteorologists have long known that the fata morgana is a mirage caused by the atmosphere acting as a lens, but the precise optical mechanisms have not been well understood. Dr. Fraser, with a graduate assistant, William Mach, analyzed the phenomenon in such detail that he said he was able to predict fairly successfully when and where he could see a fata morgana.

Dr. Fraser said that fata morgana mirages were most commonly seen on enclosed bodies of evenly illuminated water or ice, such as lakes, straits or sounds, in the afternoon when slightly warmer air blowing out from land moves over the cooler surface.

Flights to Cyprus

NICOSIA, Oct. 22 (UPI).—British Airways will resume flights to Cyprus, including holiday tours, as of Nov. 1, the airline announced.

In polar regions, however, the necessary conditions are produced by the so-called Arctic inversion, in which temperatures are lowest at the surface and increase with altitude because more heat is being radiated from the surface than is being received.

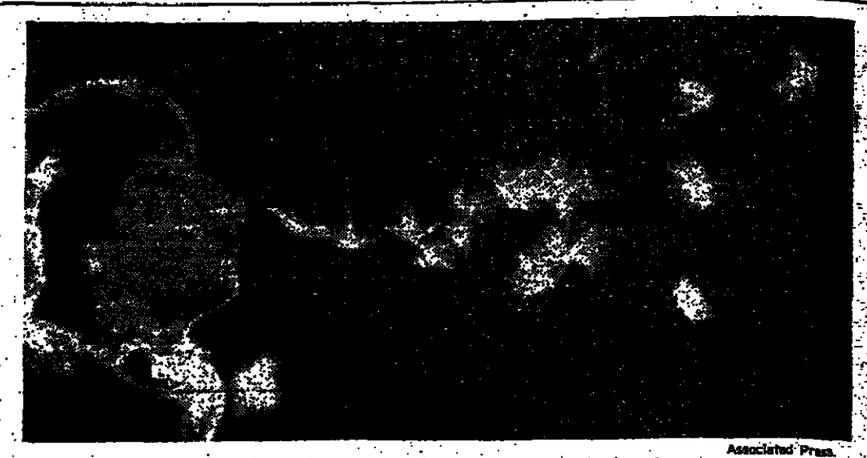
Under either of these conditions, Dr. Fraser said, the atmosphere tends to magnify distant objects vertically, causing a small boat to loom as a towering lighthouse.

Upward Projection

The atmosphere can also blur the surface so thoroughly that its true character is no longer recognizable—much like the gray smear of chalk dust left after a blackboard has been erased. The blur can resemble an uninterrupted bank of fog or a solid wall, which in reality is a magnified upward projection of the surface.

Conversely, the more familiar mirages, those pools of nonexistent water on the desert or the highway, are the refracted and shimmering images of the clear sky above. They occur when in the lowest few feet of the atmosphere the air is warmer and substantially less dense than the air above it.

To produce the more spectacular fata morgana mirages requires just the right profile of air temperatures—layers of slightly warmer air on top of cooler air—as well as subtle oscillations in the atmosphere, Dr. Fraser said. Then out of the blur certain shapes may appear to emerge—battlements, turreted castles, a city, an aqueduct, or mountains such as those of Crocker Land.



Associated Press.

AUTUMN PATTERNS—Pam Schroeder, 8, of La Crosse, Wis., enjoys some unusually mild days of Indian summer by blowing milkweed seeds in fields near her home.

If you're a U.S. businessman based abroad you need a multinational bank just as much as your company does.

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Arnold Toynbee Is Dead at 86

Author of 'A Study of History

(Continued from Page 1)

losing his temper and shouting when crossed, he was generally a model of sweet reasonableness and charm. His manner was off-handed rather than professorial, which often astonished those who expected him to be oracular. His amiability was such that he was willing to engage almost anyone in conversation.

This gregariousness was part of Mr. Toynbee's heritage and upbringing. He was born in London, the son of Harry Toynbee, a social worker, and Sarah Marshall Toynbee, one of the first women in Britain to receive a college degree.

Classical Education

Brought up in an atmosphere at once bookish and practical, young Arnold was introduced to history through childhood reading about Greece and Rome. He was sent to Winchester and then to Balliol College, Oxford, a citadel of intellectualism, where he received a thoroughgoing classical education, which he extended with further studies in Greece.

Returning to Britain in 1912, he became a fellow and tutor in ancient history at Balliol for three years. At the same time he began to write on the contemporary British and world scene, contributing articles to the Nation, a London periodical, and publishing two books, "Nationality and the War" and "The New Europe." Neither was especially remarkable.

Realizing that politics is history's present tense, Mr. Toynbee left Balliol in 1915 to work in the Political Intelligence Department of the Foreign Office and then, in 1919, to serve in the Middle Eastern section of the British delegation to the Paris Peace Conference. His fluency in five languages, his scholarly knowledge of the Mideast and his acquisitive intellect combined to make him a model (if self-effacing) civil servant. His true interest, however, was not government service, but the gathering and dispensing of historical knowledge.

Historical Sites

Thus, in 1919, he went to the University of London, where he taught Byzantine and modern Greek history and literature and, later, international history. Whenever he could, he traveled, for he liked to see for himself the actual sites of historical events.

A writer of extraordinary energy, from whose fountain pen words flowed easily, Mr. Toynbee undertook to edit a series of international yearbooks for the Royal Institute of International Affairs. He produced these from 1925 to 1946, and the income helped support him as he researched and wrote the initial volumes of "A Study of History." He also wrote articles for magazines in Britain and the United States and a book describing his travels in China in 1929.

New Rounds of Travel

When Mr. Toynbee retired from the Royal Institute of International Affairs in 1955, he was freed for new rounds of travel, lectures and books. He visited the United States frequently, teaching at, among other institutions, the University of Denver, New Mexico State University at Mills College in California. He also lectured on television and wrote "America and the World Revolution."

Two years ago he published "Constantine Porphyrogenitus and His World," a study of the life of the 10th century Byzantine emperor. His final book, "Mankind and Mother Earth," is scheduled for publication in the United States next spring, according to Oxford University Press.

Mr. Toynbee married twice. His first wife was Rosalind Murray, the daughter of Gilbert Murray, a celebrated classicist. They were married in 1913 and divorced in 1946. The same year Mr. Toynbee married Veronica Boulter, a long-time secretary and researcher.

His wife survives him as do two sons of his first marriage, Philip Toynbee, the war correspondent and novelist, and Lawrence, a painter.

—ALDEN WHITMAN.

Expert Theorizes Yeti Is Ape-Like And Man-Sized

BOSTON, Oct. 22 (AP).—The mysterious abominable snowman, if it exists, is probably an inquisitive, ape-like animal, about the size of a man, that walks on two legs and lives in the forested valleys of the Himalayas, according to a zoologist.

Edward Cronin jr., the zoologist, bases his theory on an analysis of footprints found during an expedition to study the wildlife of the remote region of central Asia.

"I can't come out and say that yeti exists," Mr. Cronin said in an interview. "But the evidence points toward the existence of a large ape."

Mr. Cronin said he found the footprints in December, 1974, when he was director of the Arun Valley Wildlife Expedition. The trip was sponsored by Educational Expeditions International, the Field Museum in Chicago and several other donors.

The prints, about nine inches long and almost five inches wide, went up a steep slope, crossed a plateau and disappeared down another slope. The prints showed a fat big toe, four small toes and a wide, rounded heel.

From the way the prints were arranged, it appeared the animal walked on two legs, Mr. Cronin said. The depth of the tracks suggested that the animal weighed about 165 pounds.

Mr. Cronin said he took pictures of the prints before they melted.

British Bid Anew To Release Hess

LONDON, Oct. 22 (UPI).—The government said yesterday it will make *still* another effort to persuade the Soviet Union to release Rudolf Hess, 81, Adolf Hitler's former deputy, from Spandau war crimes prison in West Berlin, where he is serving *a life sentence.*

But, announcing this to Parliament, Roy Hattersley, Foreign Office minister of state, warned: "It would be wrong to encourage the House, and cruel to encourage Rudolf Hess's relations, to believe there was very much possibility of the Soviet Union changing its established position."

"On this matter," Mr. Hattersley said, "the government of the Soviet Union has been totally inflexible for the past 10 years. Hess has been in prison for 35 years—the past nine of them in solitary confinement—for World War II crimes.

Australia Parties Still Deadlocked

CANBERRA, Oct. 22 (AP).—Australia's Parliament completed a week of constitutional crisis today with the government and opposition in total deadlock in both houses.

By 28 votes to 27, the opposition-dominated Senate again blocked the main appropriation bills of the budget by refusing to allow them to be placed on the calendar.

At the same time, the government-dominated House passed identical bills introduced by Treasurer Bill Hayden.

A possible sign of an end to the dispute came when the opposition leader, Malcolm Fraser, said he was prepared to accept any decision and would consider any advice from Governor-General Sir John Kerr. But constitutional lawyers said Sir John could not formally intervene until the government ran out of money in about three weeks.

3 Italian Policemen Killed in Gun Battle

VIAREGGIO, Italy, Oct. 22 (Reuters).—Three policemen were killed and four wounded early today in a gun battle with two men at a country house near here.

Police said that the two men in the house, one an escaped criminal, were wounded before their capture.

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In the Next Decade

West German Economy Seen Outstripping That of France

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Oct. 22 (IHT).—Doubts about the French "economic miracle" predicted by the Hudson Institute for the end of this decade have been expressed in a report weighing long-term prospects of the French and West German economies.

Published by the European Research Center in Lausanne, the report by a former official of the European Economic Community says that West Germany appears to have a better economic outlook.

The Hudson Institute, a U.S. research organization, predicted in 1973 that France would be Europe's leading economic power by 1985. The institute, reporting on its study commissioned by the French government, said the forecast was based on the 5.8-percent annual growth of France's gross national product since the 1950s. It predicted that France would equal the U.S. standard of living by 1980—10 years ahead of West Germany and 20 ahead of Britain.

But the new report, by Henri Aujac, predicts that West Germany will surpass France in the next 10 years in two major respects—in industrial terms and in national wealth.

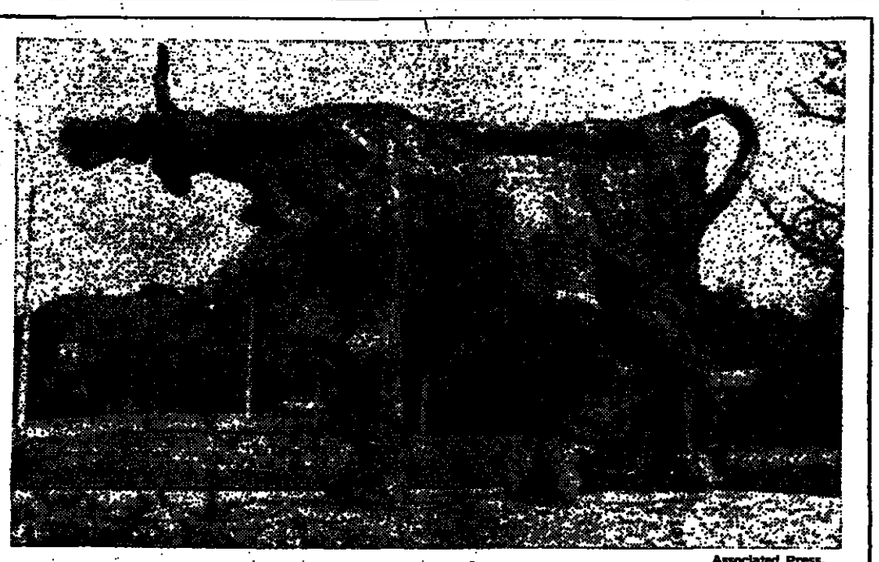
The report's author warns of the danger inherent in any long-term economic forecast. He emphasizes that many of the West German economy's possible fortunes rely on the relative value of the deutsche mark. And he says that the future of money markets is so closely linked to unpredictable political events that forecasters should be extremely careful.

The report says that the French will overtake West Germany during the next 20 years in terms of per-capita output, but the author asserts that the West Germans are likely to maintain an advantage in per-capita income.

France is expected, however, to retain its lead in scientific training, which Mr. Aujac says is unequaled elsewhere in the nine-nation EEC.

Against this, the report tips the scales decisively in West Germany's favor. It says that the wealth of West German companies, a greater accumulation of capital, comparatively smooth labor relations and a greater degree of social integration all combine to give West Germany better long-term prospects than France.

Mr. Aujac asserts that the development of a nation's wealth and power depends on "the ability to organize large industrial and commercial systems" and, in this respect, he says, West Germany is indisputably superior to France, and perhaps even superior to the United States.



Associated Press.

NOSTALGIA IN BRONZE—The Swiss village of Riehens has a new sculpture of a cow. Named Nostalgia, it symbolizes the end of dairy farming as leading industry.

Flow of People, Ideas at Issue

Russia Assails Human Rights Critics in U.S.

MOSCOW, Oct. 22 (AP).—The Soviet Union, stung by U.S. charges of Soviet suppression of human rights, declared today that Americans making those accusations are hypocrites who are trying to enforce "the American way of life" on this country.

The authoritative Communist newspaper Pravda made a scathing attack on U.S. critics who claim the Soviet Union has not lived up to the humanitarian provisions of the European Security Conference document signed in Helsinki in August.

The Pravda article and an Isvestia article last month by Georgi Arbatov, the leading Soviet expert on U.S. affairs, show the extreme sensitivity of Soviet officials to the charges.

Dissidents, Jewish activists and others here with grievances have cited the so-called "basket three" provisions of the Helsinki document, which calls for a freer flow of persons and ideas between the East and West, as support for their demands.

Permission Granted

"Basket three" was cited by former world chess champion Boris Spassky in his attempt, which was successful, to marry a Frenchwoman, and by Russian writer Alexander Sokolov, who finally was granted permission to emigrate to the West in order to marry an Austrian woman.

In a Washington dispatch, Pravda correspondents Tomas Kolesnichenko and G. Vasilyev accused U.S. newspapers, officials and others of trying to reinstate the Iron Curtain and to restrict contacts with representatives of Communist countries.

"They are trying to convince that only the American viewpoint on human liberties and rights is the top truth," Pravda said. "The third basket, they assert, is the checkup of the Helsinki meeting."

"Gestures and facts are needed to prove that the Soviet Union is ready to fulfill the agreements," the article continued. "It is useless to tell such proponents of a wider exchange about the exchange of scientists, specialists, tourists.

Way of Life

"They still persist in their claim to impose the American way of life upon the other countries and peoples.

"Some people want the Soviet Union to pay for the relaxation of international tension, for peaceful coexistence with the principles of its system, its social democracy."

The Pravda correspondents quoted an unnamed Washington college professor as saying that Americans were eager to find disadvantages in the Soviet system because there were so many problems in their own.

"Americans are frightened by the fact that the United States is having to assume a secondary role," the professor was quoted as saying. "The successes of the U.S.S.R. are obvious."

3 Most Prominent

Referring to what it called cracks in the U.S. system, Pravda said the three most prominent persons in the United States today were Lynette Fromme and Sara Jane Moore—both charged with an attempted assassination of President Ford—and Patricia Hearst.

The three women "have been raised to the height of publicity and glory according to the unwritten laws of the American dream," Pravda said.

"So this is a democracy. Think what you like," Pravda said. "But God help you if you try to encroach on the main point: the basis of the system which must appear to be the most correct and best in the world."

In his article, Mr. Arbatov cited Watergate, U.S. wiretapping and collecting of dossiers of citizens by government agencies and the Wounded Knee incident.

"What moral right do they have to act as preachers of freedom and democracy, especially in light of events which occured in recent years in America itself?" he asked.

Campaign Office Of Ford Raided

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (WP).—President Ford's campaign headquarters here was unsuccessfully burglarized Sunday, a break-in that campaign officials have dismissed "as strictly a minor incident."

Robert Visser, general counsel for the Ford committee, said someone attempted to break into a locked, two-drawer file cabinet containing about $3 in cash and about $30,000 in checks. The money had come from political contributors.

"Somebody obviously was looking for cash," Mr. Visser added, calling the attempt "amateurish." "There's no indication of any political overtones or that someone was trying to get some publicity," he said.

Jakarta, Lisbon Set Talks on Timor War

JAKARTA, Oct. 22 (Reuters).—Foreign Minister Adam Antunes Malik announced today that he would meet his Portuguese counterpart, Ernesto Melo, "somewhere in Europe" Nov. 1 for talks aimed at ending the two-month-old civil war in Portuguese Timor.

Mr. Malik told newsmen that Indonesia would deal only with the Portuguese government in trying to find a solution to the fighting.

Production Rises 16% in First Half of Year

EEC Coal Industry Strengthens With Increase in Price of Oil

BRUSSELS, Oct. 22 (Reuters).—The number of coal miners in Europe is on the increase for the first time in 15 years as an ailing industry benefits from the oil crisis.

Coal production in the nine European Economic Community countries rose 16 per cent in the first half of this year—although figures for the same period last year were artificially low because of a miners' strike in Britain that reduced the country to a three-day week.

The fivefold jump in oil prices over the last two years has led to a halt in the decline of the coal industry and greater investment in coal mining.

In West Germany, Britain and Belgium, the number of miners is up for the first time in 15 years while in France the steady fall in the number of miners has been arrested, according to a survey by the European Commission of the EEC.

Support Proposals

The commission, which is responsible for coordinating the EEC's coal and steel industries, has just made proposals to support the coal mines for the next 10 years.

"The proposals are not meant to bring about the rebirth of the European coal industries—rather to stave off the moment of death," an EEC official said.

The plans are modest. They include a price "safety net"—similar to a proposal by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger for an oil floor price—which would stabilize coal prices and encourage more investment in the industry.

Investment in the Common Market coal industry was up by over 60 per cent in the first half of this year. In West Germany, the increase was 100 per cent.

"What we aim to do is to stabilize annual coal production at last year's levels, or about 250 million tons," the EEC official said.

Coal Prices Rise

Another bonus for the coal industry resulting from the oil crisis is that coal prices have been able to edge higher without losing their competitiveness against other forms of energy.

During the last year, coal prices rose by about 25 per cent in West Germany and France and by up to 80 per cent in Britain's Midland and Yorkshire mines, although in recent months production costs have been rising faster than prices, according to EEC statistics.

With European steel production down by more than a quarter this year, coal merchants are still not finding enough buyers. "But once the recession begins to lift and steel production picks up, we foresee no problems in stabilizing our coal sales to this industry," a mining executive said.

The electricity market presents the coal industry with a deeper problem. Despite efforts by the EEC to encourage the construction of new coal-fired electricity generators, few EEC governments are prepared to risk their money on coal, preferring natural gas or nuclear power instead.

Situation in U.S.

Mining officials say their U.S. counterparts have run into similar obstacles in the United States, where power stations on the Eastern Seabord adapted to burn coal are reverting to crude oil as petroleum prices begin to level out.

The exception is West Germany, which has begun building new stations run on coal.

Denmark, which converted some of its power stations in the early 1970s after signing a contract for Polish coal, went back to using heavy fuel oil when the Poles raised their coal prices.

Other EEC states—such as France and the Netherlands—have opted for investment drives in new forms of energy, particularly natural gas and nuclear power.

In its conclusion, the commission says that while the community must remain committed to relying increasingly on nuclear power, the EEC would benefit greatly in the short run by keeping its coal fields active, creating jobs and trimming the community's oil import bill.

Spending by U.S. For Welfare Rose 20% in Fiscal '75

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP).—The nation's welfare expenditures increased by 20 per cent in the last fiscal year as the rolls of the biggest family assistance program climbed to a record high, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare reported.

HEW said that the number of persons receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children dipped slightly last June for the second straight month after being pushed steadily upward by the recession the previous nine months.

Total welfare spending in fiscal 1975, ending last June 30, reached $23.6 billion, a rise of 20 per cent or $3.8 billion over the previous year. That included $9.5 billion in money payments—a 16.8 per cent increase—and nearly $13 billion for medical care of the poor, up 22.2 per cent.

Family assistance rolls last June, the latest month for which figures are available, topped 11.3 million persons and the cost of money payments, medical care and welfare social services set a new monthly high of $2.1 billion.

Crash Kills 5 Children

VIENNA, Oct. 22 (Reuters).—Five children were killed and 30 injured when a bus and a train collided near the Austrian town of Stockerau today, police said.

Mintoff Says EEC Reneges on Offer Of $30 Million Aid

VALLETTA, Oct. 22 (Reuters).—Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff said last night that the European Economic Community had gone back on its word to give Malta an aid package of 26 million units of account (about $30 million.)

Mr. Mintoff said that the representative of one country had not kept his word. He did not name the country.

In Brussels today, informed sources said that France had blocked the aid offer.

The Maltese leader told the island's House of Representatives that his government "was tired of the EEC."

Malta has been seeking aid from the EEC for four years. It originally sought a minimum of $36 million and last year turned down an offer of $25 million.

Earlier this month, it was offered the 26 million units of account. Mr. Mintoff said that his government was still studying the offer when news of the EEC refusal came through.

Indonesian Sailor Says He Killed 4 Officers

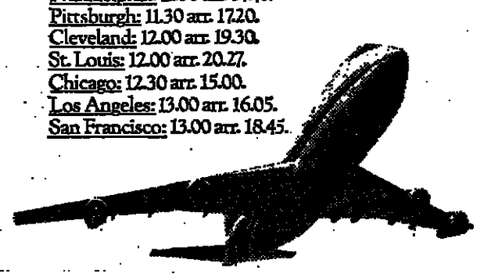
MIAMI, Oct. 22 (AP).—An Indonesian sailor says he stabbed and clubbed his ship's four German officers to death and sank the ship after he was cut on the eye in a shipboard accident involving one of his superiors.

Gun Supardi's statement was introduced at a hearing on Indonesian efforts to return him and three other Indonesian seamen who had served on the freighter Mimi, under Panama registry.

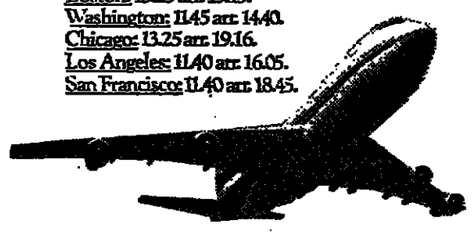
Judge Peter Fay denied Indonesia's request and ordered the seamen held for another hearing.

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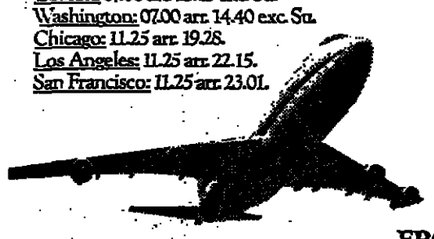
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New York: 12.00 arr. 13.55.
Boston: 13.25 arr. 15.15.
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Chicago: 13.25 arr. 19.16.
Los Angeles: 11.40 arr. 16.05.
San Francisco: 11.40 arr. 18.45.



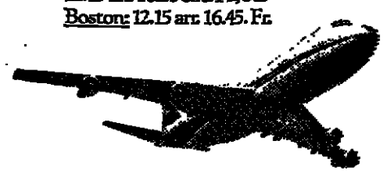
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Washington: 07.00 arr. 14.40 exc. Su.
Chicago: 11.25 arr. 19.28.
Los Angeles: 11.25 arr. 22.15.
San Francisco: 11.25 arr. 23.01.



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Boston: 10.35 arr. 15.15.
Washington: 08.50 arr. 14.40.
Chicago: 10.35 arr. 19.16., 13.25 arr. 19.28.
San Francisco: 08.50 arr. 18.45.
Los Angeles: 08.50 arr. 16.05.



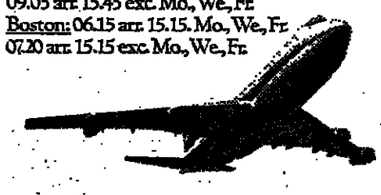
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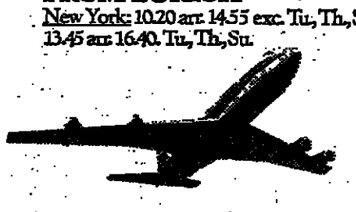
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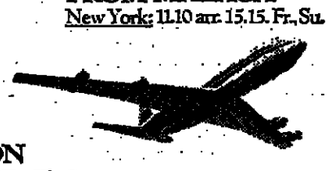
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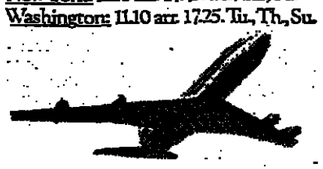
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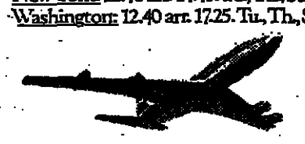
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FROM DUBLIN
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Washington: 11.10 arr. 17.25. Tu., Th., Su.



FROM SHANNON
New York: 12.40 arr. 14.45. Tu., Th., Su.
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GUARANTEED AFTER SALES SERVICE.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 8— Thursday, October 23, 1975 *

Moroccan Spectacular

It is a dangerous spectacle that King Hassan II is now providing for the world in place of the statesmanship that ought to accompany Morocco's claims to the Spanish Sahara. Desperately poor Moroccans have flocked enthusiastically to fill the 350,000 places in the unarmed force that the King promises to lead into the disputed territory by way of dramatizing his claims and setting up a provisional administration.

King Hassan's motivations in organizing this provocative grandstand play are clear. Having stoked up Moroccan nationalism on the issue for a year—partly, no doubt, to divert his people's attention from their own misery, partly to keep ahead of an irresponsible opposition—the King believes he must take action or lose credibility and perhaps his crown. And he rightly fears that if a referendum were held for the Spanish Sahara's 75,000 residents—as promised by Spain and urged by Algeria and a United Nations mission—it would go against union with Morocco.

Thus, the King will have no truck with self-determination or the right to independence, enshrined in the charters of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity. And he rejects out of hand the advisory opinion in which the International Court of Justice held that its information failed to establish "any tie of territorial sovereignty" between the Spanish Sahara and Morocco or Mauritania, which also claims part of the area.

The Spanish Sahara is a far cry from a Rio de Oro (River of Gold), one of the names by which it was known, and until a dozen years ago none of the claimants would have dreamed of threatening a resort to force to back its demands. Since then, however, what may be the world's largest phosphate reserves have been discovered—a prime factor in escalating the dispute.

A "liberation front" favoring independence and probably backed by Algeria and Libya appears to command considerably more popular support than either of two client parties sponsored by Spain and Morocco, respectively. Even with the phosphates it is difficult to envision the Spanish Sahara as a viable independent country; but a referendum, preferably under international supervision, remains the least undesirable way to resolve the issue.

Spain and Algeria are willing. Mauritania can surely be persuaded. King Hassan ought to call off his provocative but useless spectacular and follow suit. If he will do so promptly he can avoid the embarrassment of having the United Nations Security Council adopt a resolution calling on Morocco to desist.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Jack Anderson Lives

Those were the days all right. Jeb Stuart Magruder has already told us something about them in a book on his Nixon years:

"Boy it'd be nice if we could get rid of that guy," I commented. Liddy left, and a moment later Bob Reisner, my administrative assistant, burst in with a look of horror on his face.

"Did you tell Liddy to kill Jack Anderson?" he asked. "Liddy just rushed past my desk and said you'd told him to rub out Jack Anderson."

"My God," I said. "Get him back in here."

So Jack Anderson lived—another close call, but he made it. We cannot quite tell whether this recall of the strategic bombers, so to speak, occurred before or after the alleged poison plot against Mr. Anderson, which is said to have involved the exotic pharmacopoeia of the CIA. There was talk of Howard Hunt's seeking to obtain some drug which, placed on the steering wheel of Mr. Anderson's car, would penetrate his skin when he was driving home at a fast clip and . . . well you guess the rest.

This, to be sure, has been denied by Mr. Hunt from his current residence in the Eglin Air Force Base prison camp. Mr. Hunt told Time magazine that nothing more was under discussion than an effort to drug Mr. Anderson via his steering wheel so that he would blather and appear quite gaga on his radio show and that some thought was also given to dropping some hallucinogens into Mr. Anderson's regular medicine bottles—you know, prankish things like that. And, Mr. Hunt says, in any event the plan was dropped.

Most recently we learn that there was also some kind of plot to "establish" that Mr. Anderson had a homosexual relationship with someone else the Nixon administration didn't care for—even though they knew this was not true. Donald Stewart, who was a senior Pentagon investigator at the time, told The Washington Post that White House plumber David Young had ordered him to make such a finding. "When I said I wouldn't do it, Young got mad. 'Damn it, damn it, the President is jumping up and down and he wants this and we're always telling him everything can't be done!' "

One frustration after another. It must have been a heartbreaker. What fascinates us in all this—in addition to the continued existence of Mr. Anderson—is the way these unfolding news stories have thudded into the public consciousness, including our own. So they tried to kill Jack Anderson. Big deal. What else is new? And anyway, maybe they weren't even trying to kill him. They were probably only trying to drug him. Or smear him. Or something.

There is a lot of talk these days about the new "post-Watergate morality," a higher set of standards of behavior forced on people in public life by popular revulsion against the wrongdoing of the Nixon years. We note that there is another phenomenon which was produced by the same string of events: the "post-Watergate sensibility." This is a kind of deadening of moral nerve ends, a near-inability to be surprised, let alone disturbed, any more by suggestions that, say, a president of the United States was employing people to do in—one way or another—a particular private citizen. We don't mention this by way of recommending a course of action or an outburst of anger. We merely note it as a peculiar fact. Even as standards of official behavior are said to be rising, public expectations are sinking. Like simultaneous inflation and recession, it is a hell of a note.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Spare the Child

In an extraordinary retrogressive ruling, the Supreme Court has effectively decided that teachers may resort to corporal punishment in disciplining pupils under state law. In letting stand a lower court decision that so held, the nation's highest tribunal has set back the cause of sound pedagogy and of humane treatment of children. Instead of dealing with the rights of parents and children, the court has allowed a highly questionable tradition to take on the force of law.

The lower court in Greensboro, N.C., had turned down a mother's complaint over the paddling of her son, a sixth-grader, in punishment for playing ball with two other pupils against the teacher's orders. The ruling declared corporal punishment an acceptable form of discipline, provided it is not used as a "first-line" penalty for slight offenses or without prior warning to the children. The court also indicated that a second teacher ought to be present to observe the paddling.

While these "safeguards" may reduce the risk of exposing children to excessive physical force, they do more to obscure than to resolve fundamental issues concerning the treatment of children. Too vague to prevent serious abuses, these restrictions tell more about the judges' confusion than about the future course of school discipline.

To outlaw corporal punishment, the judges thought, "bucks a settled tradition of countenancing such punishment when reasonable." Can a tradition be considered as "settled" simply because it is based on such flimsy folklore as "spare the rod and spoil the child"? Is it really entitled to take precedence over a great body of legal and educational opinion that has freed itself of such outdated misconceptions about the way to affect children's behavior?

The message the paddle transmits to children is that superior physical size and strength is a powerful determinant of justice—a lesson they are likely to apply to their smaller and weaker contemporaries. In refusing to modify New York City's ban on corporal punishment, chancellor Irving Anker rightly called that form of discipline "both dehumanizing and counterproductive."

The contemporary courts might have profited from the view of a judge of the Indiana Supreme Court in 1853 who, after noting that it had long been rendered illegal for a husband to beat his wife, a master his apprentice or even an officer an ordinary sailor, asked: "Why the person of the schoolboy should be less sacred is not easily explained." There is little cause for pride in a "settled tradition" that singles out children as the only remaining target of "lawful" beatings.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Oct. 23, 1900

NEW YORK.—The passing away of John Sherman removes almost the last of those veteran Republicans who were the founders of the party in the days before the Civil War, when it cost something to be a Republican, and only men of profound convictions and earnest principle formed the early gatherings of abolitionists, destined to sweep away slavery in the United States.

Fifty Years Ago

Oct. 23, 1925

NEW YORK.—The incomparable wealth of wild game once possessed by the United States of America has dwindled until many of the species that formerly were much esteemed are approaching extinction. It is not too late, perhaps, to save some of the remnants of the desired species, but such action should be taken without further delay. The laws must be changed. So, too, must man's thinking.



A New Twist in Mao Succession Struggle

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON.—The Kissinger visit to Peking coincided with a new twist in the struggle for the succession to Mao, amid signs calculated to suggest that he is being edged out of power by Teng Hsiao-ping, the 70-year-old deputy premier who has managed China's affairs during Premier Chou En-lai's illness.

A policy issue which has lain dormant for some time is beginning to re-emerge between the lines of the Chinese press. The pace of the mechanization of agriculture is to be greatly speeded up, but those leaders who argue that this could be done only through the rapid construction of large steel and engineering industries are being denounced as "revisionists." Instead, the official directives demand the construction of thousands of small engineering plants, somewhat in the manner of the backyard steel furnaces which were the hallmark of the "great leap forward" in the late 1950s.

Kissinger's first secret visits to Peking were accompanied by a succession struggle which became entangled with a fierce leadership conflict over the whole direction of China's future policy. Mao's then heir apparent, Lin Piao, lost his post—and his life—and Peking opened its gates to Mr. Nixon. Now it is deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping who wants to welcome Mr. Ford to China, evidently in the face of objections by other members of the leadership.

Clear Signals

Peking signals have made it clear that Teng wants the Ford trip to go ahead even if Washington fails to live up to its promises, as they are understood in Peking, to promote the process of Taiwan's return to the mainland. But Peking's official complaint on the eve of Kissinger's visit about the "flagrant violation of the principles of the Shanghai communiqué" by the United States is a signal of a different kind. True, the message ostensibly concerned Tibet, but its relevance to Taiwan is unmistakable.

On the surface, it may seem that the message was simply intended to convey to Kissinger that he should not take Peking for granted. But, in the context of the Peking struggle, it is more likely to mean that the signals coming from Teng should not be taken as an authoritative expression of agreed policy. Certainly its appearance at that time seems calculated to undermine the appearance of his own authority he has sought to convey.

This interpretation would seem to be more in keeping with the veiled criticism of Teng which is now appearing in the Chinese press. The attacks on him follow a period during which he appeared to be very much in the ascendant, after being rescued by Chou En-lai from the status of "traitor" to which he had been consigned during the Cultural Revolution. Indeed, Teng's management of the country's affairs during its recovery from the Cultural Revolution earned him the hostility of the left.

Spotlight on Cheng

By the same token, the governing bureaucracy—many of whose members he restored to favor—and the mass of the people, to whom the Cultural Revolution was an unwelcome disturbance, have increasingly come to regard Teng as the country's savior. Mao's increasingly long and frequent absences from public life, at a time when Chou was also ill, seemed calculated to focus the spotlight on Teng as the country's real ruler and Mao's successor.

But the campaign now being waged in the Chinese press by means of literary and historical allusions suggests that all this was being done against Mao's wishes. The press campaign centers on two 13th-century literary-historical characters, one of whom, the leader of a peasant uprising, is clearly meant to be identified with Mao, while the other, a "traitor" and schemer, is meant to represent the opposition to Mao.

The traitor Sun Chaing, who wanted to grab the command of the uprising, is depicted as trying to keep the true revolutionary leader, Chao Kai, out of the limelight in much the same way that Mao has been kept out of it. Sung (i.e., Teng Hsiao-ping) kept trying to persuade Chao (i.e., Mao) to preserve himself because "you are the master," rather than "carelessly leaving the mountain fortress of Liangham."

But readers of the Chinese press are being urged to see through Sung (Teng), who was only "pretending" to respect Chao (Mao). In fact, he wanted Chao to be the top leader "in name only" while seeking to carry out himself the public functions in Chao's absence, thus "increasing his own prestige" to the detriment of Chao's.

The articles in the Chinese press keep denouncing Sung (Teng) for recruiting large numbers of enemies and giving them important posts in the peasant uprising—which is much what Teng did when he rehabilitated the victims of the Cultural Revolution. At that time the Chinese press argued that the rehabilitations helped to restore the nation's unity—but now it denounces "certain people" who maintain that Sung, the character in the novel, "did all this to strengthen unity."

They are told that his aim was the opposite, that he was "a conspirator and careerist who practiced splittism," the very words used to expose Mao's own enemies who have been exposed, named and defeated in recent years. But now the press is once again urging the nation to expose a 13th-century hero—and to expose him not only "ideologically" but also "organizationally."

Men of the Left

In the Chinese political jargon, "organizational" exposure means expulsion from office—hardly a measure that can be taken against a 13th-century politician now. But it could be taken against Teng Hsiao-ping, and that is what his enemies are urging.

Who are they? The issues on which they have chosen to challenge him show that they are men of the left in the leadership. Because the press campaign has been based on a comment about the novel made by Mao himself, it may seem that the offensive against Teng Hsiao-ping has been launched on his orders. But the articles also warn Mao against being taken in by Teng, who is repeatedly represented as only waiting for the death of his master to take full power, and to turn his policies upside down.

The latest of these articles urges Mao to act while there is still time. "As Chao (i.e., Mao) lay dying," it recalls, "his last words belied Sung's (i.e., Teng Hsiao-ping's) eligibility to become the natural master of Liangham. Alas, it was too late. For by this time Sung had grabbed all the power."

Mao is being told by the men of the left that he ought to help them to preserve his life's work while there is still time. The way in which the campaign is developing suggests that he is more inclined to listen to them, even though Teng Hsiao-ping may claim to speak to Kissinger in Mao's name.

How to 'Cut' the Arms Budget

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Defense Secretary James Schlesinger has hit on an original way to defend the Pentagon's budget. He has attacked the House Appropriations Committee and got into a scrap with its venerable 75-year-old conservative chairman, Rep. George Mahon, D-Texas. In Washington, this is a little like blowing up your own arsenal.

Big George Mahon from Lubbock has been in the House for over 40 years and chairman of the committee where the Pentagon gets its money for 11 years. There are few more influential or powerful men in the House of Representatives. Every man in the armed services above the rank of corporal knows that war is hell but a whole lot safer than fussing with the man who holds the purse.

But Defense Secretary Schlesinger is a brave man. Unfortunately for him, the weakness of intelligence is often eloquence and arrogance, and when the House Appropriations Committee cut the administration's requested defense appropriation by $7.6 billion, Secretary Schlesinger, the intelligent and outraged professor, summoned the press into his first news seminar in four months and delivered a carefully written attack on the ridiculous idea of being cut down to a mere $80.2 billion the coming fiscal year.

He sounded as if he had been amputated, which in a way he was, but by about a pinkie. "The House Appropriations Committee," he said, "made deep, savage, and arbitrary cuts in the President's request for appropriations this year that will, if they are continued through the entire course of the legislation, have harmful effects upon the defense posture of the United States."

So far he was not in too much trouble with George Mahon but he went on to attack, not only the committee's actions but its intelligence and its motives. He suggested that it had been "driven by political considerations," that it was pretending that its cuts would not harm the essential security of the nation, that it knew better than this, and that this "was a form of self-deception at best."

In short, by voting $80.2 billion instead of the President's request for $97.9 billion, Schlesinger insisted, the Appropriations Committee was not only engaged in political hypocrisy but was trying to cower up its deceit.

Mahon, who has been regarded for years as the most powerful supporter of the Pentagon, finally turned on a secretary of defense. In a formal statement, he said that his committee's reductions had been "anything but arbitrary" and had been made with the "objective of eliminating unnecessary spending without impairing essential defense programs."

Decisive Point

Then he added what is likely to be the decisive point in the coming debate on the defense budget, in relation to the national debt, and rates of unemployment, prices, and interest:

"I believe," Mahon said, "that most Americans would agree that $80.2 billion for the Defense Department is, if managed and spent wisely, adequate at a time when no U.S. military forces are engaged in combat and the nation is faced with a huge deficit and an increase in the national debt of $80 billion this year."

One argument for having a highly intelligent, pipe-smoking philosophic man as secretary of defense is that, like Jim Forestal, the first occupant of his office, he would take a wide and long view of the security of the republic.

But Schlesinger is arguing security in the narrowest mathematical terms, almost in football terms: Who's No. 1 in missiles, submarines, offensive and defensive strategies, strategic forces, and conventional forces? A few years ago, these sports-page arguments worked in Washington, but George Mahon, who knows more about sports than Schlesinger, has finally blown the whistle.

Maybe President Ford, who was in the House of Representatives for 25 years, and knows George Mahon better than he knows either Secretary of Defense Schlesinger or Secretary of State Kissinger, will pay more attention now to this revolt against his insistence on Capitol Hill that the defense budget has to be part of his austerity program like everything else.

Schlesinger and Kissinger had been pretending in public that they agree on détente with the Russians, that they agree on Cruise missiles and Backfire planes and all the other issues on the arms control talks with the Soviet Union, but in fact they differ fundamentally on Schlesinger's premise that the security of the nation rests primarily on military supremacy, which he calls "sufficiency" or "balance," when he is pressed in debate.

Crossroads

Nobody should question Schlesinger's sincerity and it is not questioned here. He really thinks we are at a crossroads with the Russians and will sink if we do not keep our military budget up where he wants it. But modesty is not his outstanding quality, and he leaves little room for doubt that his estimate of the military budget may be just a little bit—maybe $7 billion or $8 billion—wrong.

By being so insistent and even dramatic on this point, he has challenged and irritated the Appropriations Committee and its chairman, Mahon, and in the process almost assured the defeat of the defense budget he set out to defend.

The Senate Appropriations Committee, which he was aiming at to get some of the House cuts restored, may be sympathetic to him, but after his tussle with George Mahon, he is likely to lose, not only influence on the Hill, but with the President, who knows the dangers of fiddling with Big George or challenging the Appropriations Committee.

—Letters—

Heat in the Kitchen

As an American having just completed a year of college "abroad" in Europe, it was with much interest that I read of Danielle Haase-Dubosc's efforts to revitalize the image of the Americans' "Year Abroad" (IHT, Oct. 14). I am very happy that Prof. Haase-Dubosc's husband is teaching himself to cook (in his wife's words) as "the result of a long, difficult learning process." It's reassuring to know that there is hope for men over 40, and it is nice to know that his generation is slow but progressive, because, as Avis and most likely Mrs. Haase-Dubosc would tell him, it's tough being No. 2.

RANDY WIECK.

Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Ford Adviser And Memo on Energy Plan

By Evans and Novak

WASHINGTON—When President Ford triumphantly unveiled his energy program last January, he was acting against the secret advice of career government experts who warned it would endanger the economy without achieving energy independence.

On Dec. 19, 1974, five civil servants in the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) working on energy problems drafted an extraordinary memorandum for energy czar Frank Zarb. Their charge: Mr. Ford was not being told that the oil tax proposals before him might increase unemployment and inflation. Consequently, they urged that Zarb advise the President to ignore demands for an energy plan from "instant-experts and press-pundits" and reject proposals before him.

Zarb neither relayed this advice nor showed the President the memo. Economic concerns were brushed aside by Mr. Ford's senior economists. What's more, the $2-a-barrel oil tariff vigorously protested by the OMB experts remains to this day the key operative element in the President's energy program.

Vindication

The political significance of the nearly-year-old confidential memo is its partial vindication of what Democratic critics said when Mr. Ford announced his program last January. It strongly suggests his proposals stemmed more from political necessity than economic reality.

Demands to do something were pervasive last November following the Democratic election landslide and Mr. Ford's "WIN" (whip inflation now) fiasco. By pushing an unattainable reduced oil consumption of one million barrels a day by the end of 1976 (against advice of government oil experts), Secretary of State Henry Kissinger heightened pressure for instant presidential action.

The action was proposed during a Camp David meeting early in December: oil taxes to discourage consumption and a price floor to encourage expensive development of new oil sources.

But five civil servants attending the Camp David meeting, four from OMB and one State Department official assigned to OMB, were deeply concerned by the mood of unreality and haste there. These were no rebellious left-wing bureaucrats harassing a conservative Republican administration, but ardent free marketeers opposed to government controls.

Returning to Washington from Camp David, the five official defied sacrosanct bureaucratic rules for survival by committing their concern to writing in the memo to Zarb.

The "energy package going to the President," the memo began, does not "explicitly describe for the President how and to what extent" the proposals would achieve goals of bringing down world oil prices and reducing U.S. vulnerability to another oil embargo. In fact, the OMB experts felt the proposals would accomplish none of this.

Then the memo reached its economic climax. The energy policy paper, it said, does not "explain to the President what the economic cost of these short-term import reduction measures would be, although there is strong reason to believe they would subject our already weak economy to further inflation and unemployment next year (1975)." Moreover, the experts complained, "No estimate or even mention is made of unemployment effects."

While the technicians saw no need for the President to rush into an energy program, Mr. Ford's lieutenants felt it imperative to put some program—any program—before the public.

At the post-Christmas meeting in Vail, Colo., when Mr. Ford finally accepted the program, economic impact was questioned. The President, however, turned to his chief economic adviser, Alan Greenspan, who reassured him the energy tax would not contribute to either unemployment or inflation. The President received no full presentation of the opposing viewpoint.

In the 10 months since, the administration's energy policy has drifted away from energy taxes, price floors and grandiose dreams of breaking the oil cartel and toward oil decontrol—the position of the Dec. 19 memo. But congressional opposition has prevented decontrol, and the President's $2-a-barrel import tax remains in effect. The confidential warning by the bureaucrats that such a tax would accomplish little at great risk seems prophetic today.

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Chile Denounces UN Report On Repression as 'Inexact'

SANTIAGO, Oct. 22 (AP).—Chile's Foreign Ministry said yesterday that it "categorically rejects" a preliminary report by a UN committee claiming that torture and political repression continue under the country's military junta.

The ministry said that the government, which took power after toppling Marxist President Salvador Allende in September, 1973, had applied "with prudence" measures "conforming to legislation in existence before this government came to power."

It said the measures were taken "to confront the emergency situation in which the country lives, and as a consequence of rebuilding the nation and re-establishing its institutional normality..."

"The government thus rejects categorically the claims contained in the preliminary report as inexact and lacking foundation," the ministry statement said.

Devastating Scope

A five-member UN investigative commission issued the preliminary report last week for General Assembly debate. The report claimed that political repression under the military junta continues "in a systematic manner and in devastating scope."

It said that any person in Chile is subject to be "pursued, arrested, detained or subjected to degrading or inhuman treatment, including torture."

The Foreign Ministry declared that these claims "are fundamentally based on the testimony, second-hand, of political enemies of Chile who have been absent from the country for a long time."

The commission talked with a number of Chilean exiles who fled the country soon after the coup and who have never returned.

The Foreign Ministry statement noted that the preliminary report states that the commission could not verify the accuracy of the claims because it did not visit Chile.

Gen. Augusto Pinochet, President of the ruling military junta, prohibited the visit of the commission in July. Gen. Pinochet said the commission could not come to Chile because it had previously talked to Chilean exiles and therefore had a preconceived view of the Chilean reality.

Police in Brazil Arrest 64 More, 20 in Opposition

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 22.—Brazilian security officials have arrested at least 64 more people, including 20 members of the opposition Brazilian Democratic Movement (MDB), throughout the state of Sao Paulo in the last two weeks, the Los Angeles Times reported.

The 64 names were published yesterday by the junior branch of the MDB, but sources in Sao Paulo said later that the arrests were continuing.

The MDB statement said the arrests had been made "without the legal formalities," meaning without warrants, by men who did not identify themselves, and without the legally required notification of Sao Paulo's judicial authorities.

This kind of arrest has become common in Brazil in recent years, and in a series of operations in the states of Sao Paulo, Parana, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro this year, it has been standard practice. The list of those arrested includes doctors, lawyers, journalists and university professors.

But the most sinister aspect of the new arrests, the Times reported, is the concentration on members of the opposition MDB in the state which rendered the government the most crushing election defeat in Brazil's history during the national elections in November 1974.

Refugees in U.S. Need No More Sponsors

CAMP PENDLETON, Calif., Oct. 22 (AP).—For the first time since Indochina refugees began arriving in the United States last April, officials say that no more sponsors are needed for the relatively few refugees who remain here.

All but 325 of the 2,873 refugees still living here have been matched with sponsors, said the head of the civilian interagency task force. More than enough sponsors are available for those who still need them, he said yesterday.



Keystone.

HARD-HEADED WOMAN—Fred and Joan Rogers have a nightclub act in the London area in which he breaks cement over her head. The crowds love it.

4 Get Life in U.K. Pub Bombings

LONDON, Oct. 22 (Reuters).—Three Irishmen and an English girl were sentenced to life imprisonment today for murdering seven persons in bomb attacks on taverns in southern England last year.

The jury took 27 hours to reach its guilty verdict after a trial that lasted five weeks.

The four, aged between 18 and 24, bombed pubs frequented by soldiers in the town of Guildford and in the London suburb of Woolwich. The attacks were part of a wave of violence by the Irish Republican Army in England.

The case at the Old Bailey criminal court was the second major bombing trial in Britain in three months. In August, six Irishmen were sentenced to life imprisonment for killing 21 persons in bombings at Birmingham last November.

Daylight Time in U.S. Will End on Sunday

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (IHT).—Clocks in most of the United States will be set back an hour at 2 a.m. Sunday as the country ends eight months of Daylight Saving Time.

For two years, the nation has been on an experimental schedule of eight months of Daylight time and four months of Standard time. However, the legislation that established the experiment has expired and unless Congress passes new legislation, the country will revert back to the previous schedule of six months of Daylight time and six months of Standard time.

Sunday's change will add an hour to the difference between clocks in the United States and those in Europe that remain unchanged throughout the year. Clock readings here will become six hours behind those in Paris, for example.

Japanese Newsman Asked to Quit Saigon

TOKYO, Oct. 22 (AP).—South Vietnam has asked the correspondent of Yomiuri Shimbun, one of Japan's major newspapers, to leave Saigon by Nov. 20, the newspaper said today.

Kyodo News Service of Japan said the departure of Yomiuri correspondent Koichi Hamazaki would reduce the number of non-Communist journalists in South Vietnam to four—one each of the Agence France-Presse, the Far Eastern Economic Review, Japan Broadcasting Corporation and Kyodo.

According to Ex-Agent in De Gaulle Regime

Paris Said to Have Had Unit to Kill Foes

By Bernard Kaplan

PARIS, Oct. 22 (WP).—During the 1960s, the French government had a high-level "assassination committee" whose task was to pinpoint enemies of the regime for elimination, according to a new book by a former senior French secret agent.

In the book, "The Committee," Philippe Thyraud de Vosjoli also claims that the late President Charles de Gaulle's regime had agents open foreign embassies' diplomatic mail, including that of the United States.

In the middle of one night during a 1961 international conference in Cannes, according to Mr. Vosjoli, a French agent rifled the hotel room of then U.S. Under Secretary of State George Ball, looking for secret documents. Mr. Ball reportedly was asleep there at the time.

Although Mr. Vosjoli's book contains many alleged revelations about the inner workings of France's intelligence services, it is principally a defense of a former colleague, Marcel Leroy (alias Finville), who was imprisoned for his supposed involvement in the Oct. 29, 1965, abduction here—and presumed slaying—of a leftist Moroccan politician, Mehdi Ben Barka. The Ben Barka affair erupted into a major scandal of the De Gaulle regime and led to a diplomatic crisis betwen France and Morocco.

Says He Was Framed

Mr. Vosjoli insists that Leroy, a top agent of the French intelligence agency known as the Service de Documentation Extérieure et de Contre-Espionnage, was framed by the French government. The real reason for his official disgrace, the author says, was his refusal to obey the assassination committee's orders to kill some French-Algerian dissidents in exile in Portugal and Spain. This was immediately following the Algerian war for independence from France.

Leroy, now in retirement in the south of France, backed up Mr. Vosjoli's allegations. "Nothing has escaped him," Leroy said in a telephone conversation. "He followed my personal drama closely."

According to the book, the assassination committee consisted of senior intelligence officials and civil servants and was sometimes presided over by the then prime minister, Georges Pompidou. Mr. Vosjoli implicates Pompidou, later President of France, in the Leroy case, claiming that the orders to kill the French-Algerian exiles came from a senior official in the prime minister's office.

The committee kept no notes or records, Mr. Vosjoli says. It had a "permanent" list of assassination "objectives," among them Sekou Touré and Habib Bourguiba, at the time the presidents of Guinea and Tunisia, respectively, and antagonists of De Gaulle.

If Mr. Vosjoli is to be believed, one target that the committee succeeded in eliminating was an Italian state oil tycoon, Enrico Mattei. The author says that French agents arranged the sabotaging of Mattei's airplane in 1963 because France believed that he was seeking to oust French oil interests in Algeria.

The book offers an explanation of why Leroy was abruptly released from prison after four months and never tried. According to Mr Vosjoli, he and a group of other former associates of Leroy sent a warning to De Gaulle and Pompidou that, unless he was freed, they would reveal the existence of the special committee. He was released less than a week later.

Liaison With CIA

Mr. Vosjoli was, in the mid-1950s, the French intelligence service's liaison man with the U.S. agency. His employment ended in 1963. He says he retired, but others say he was fired by De Gaulle for becoming too closely identified with CIA policy. In 1968, he asserted that the French leader's entourage had been infiltrated by a Soviet agent in 1962—an allegation which served as the basis for the plot of a novel, "Topaz," by Leon Uris. While De Gaulle was in power, the novel was banned here.

In the more relaxed atmosphere of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's regime, a French edition of "The Committee" is expected to be published here shortly. A French-language version has appeared in Montreal.

Mafia Figure Is Held In Italian Drug Case

GIOIA TAURO, Italy, Oct. 22 (AP).—Girolamo Piromalli, a reputed Mafia boss and alleged head of the gang that kidnapped J. Paul Getty 3d, was arrested by police in this southern Italian town today on charges of drug smuggling.

Piromalli, 56, had been arrested early last year on charges of having led the Calabrian ring that abducted the grandson of U.S. oil tycoon J. Paul Getty. He was released last May for health reasons.

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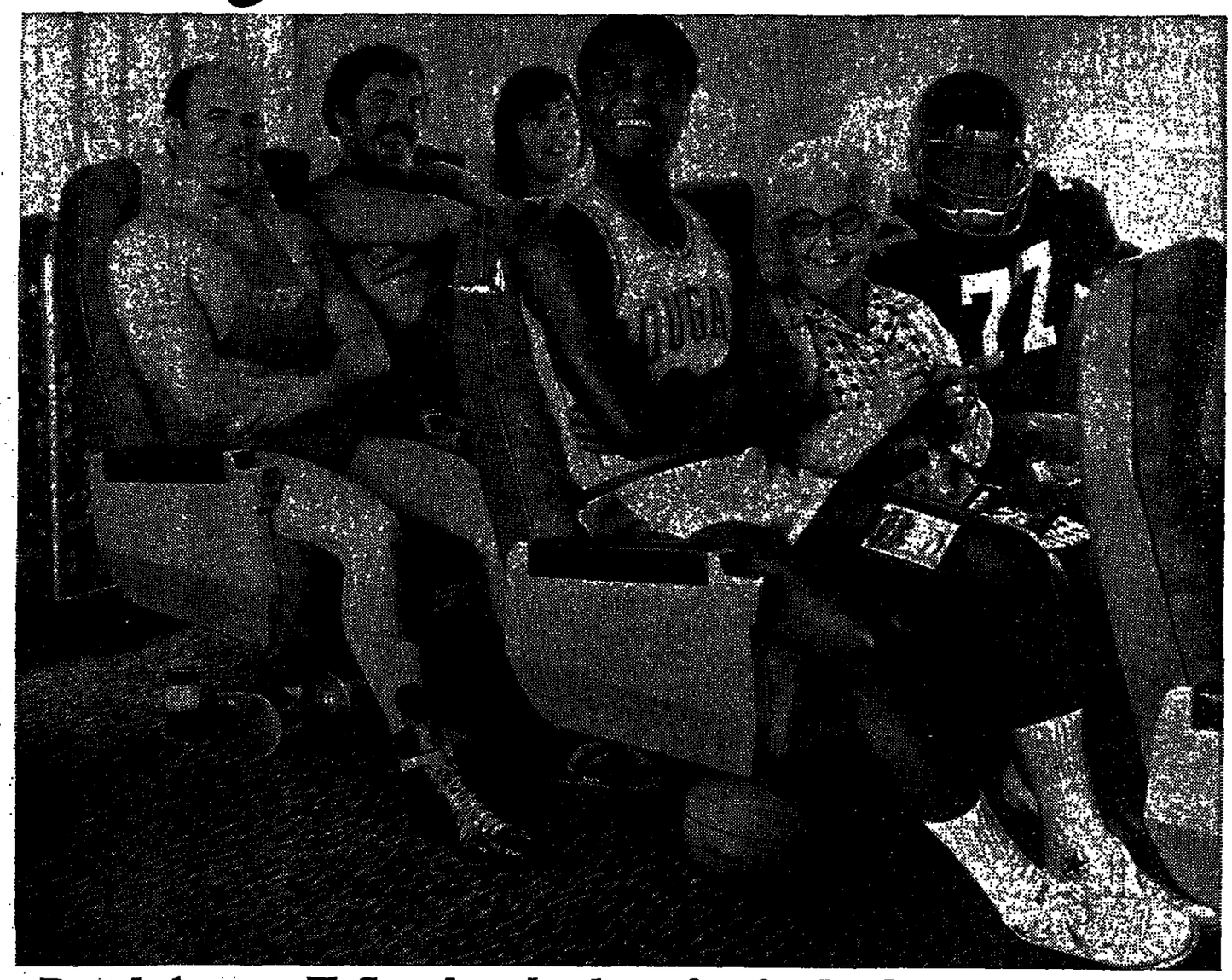
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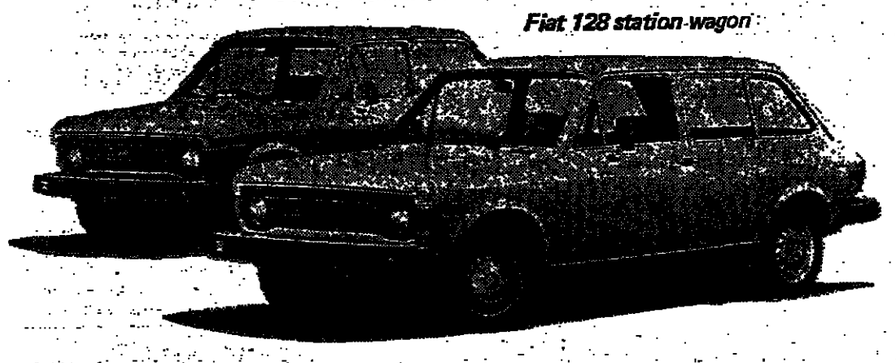
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OPERA

Scott Joplin Lands on Broadway

By Donal Henahan

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (NYT).—The time is the legendary past—1866, to be precise—in the legendary state of Arkansas, where, in the words of Scott Joplin's preface to his opera "Treemonisha," the recently free blacks live "in dense ignorance, with no one to guide them."

As often happens in legends, and sometimes in real life as well, a great and good young leader comes forward. Her name (for this is a women's liberation legend, not only a parable of black history) is Treemonisha, who believes that education (and no doubt neighborhood control) is her people's salvation.

The Joplin opera that opened last night at the Uris Theater has been on its way to New York for quite a while. Propelled by the enthusiastic scholarship of Vera Brodsky Lawrence, Joshua Rifkind, William Bolcom, Robert Shaw, Gunther Schuller and others, it has finally arrived after a story of rediscovery that started with an Atlanta revival in 1972.

Frank Corsaro has staged this production, which was imported from the Houston Grand Opera Association, with a sophisticated naivety that closely matches the Joplin music and the libretto in particular. The score, played in a new orchestration by Schuller, who also conducted, is a disarming mixture of 19th-century music hall and operetta idioms, although it was completed in 1911.

A Legend

It takes a delicate hand these days to handle a work that has cotton pickers, conjurers, plantations, and even rabbits' feet. But Joplin meant every word and every note, and in the end it would be a hard-hearted audience that, in 1975, would not respond to "Treemonisha" as the legend it has already become.

Is it entirely first class? Hardly. The first act goes along amiably but without generating great excitement, telling Treemonisha's simple story. (She is an orphan who was found under a sacred tree as an infant, and at one point in the tale she is nearly *stung by some wasps—that is just* about it.)

But the finale to Act I, "Aunt Dinah Has Blowed de Horn," takes off in a frenzy of communal dance, and Act II (Joplin's three acts are telescoped into two here) brings most of the best music.

The best includes a sweetly eloquent tenor aria, "Wrong Is Never Right," sung with beautiful innocence by Remus (Curtis Rayam), who is not anybody's uncle in this tale but the boy friend of Treemonisha (Carmen Balthrop).

Also, "When Villains Ramble Far and Near," a basso aria of threat and bluster that would fit neatly into "The Pirates of Penzance," belted out by Ned (Willard White).

Finale

And finally, ladies and gentlemen, the grand finale, the number you have all been waiting for—"A Real Slow Drag." This is one of those crescendo numbers, a mass celebration in hypnotically slow 4/4 time that is designed to induce rhythmic audience handclapping and happy hysteria, and does.

After that, a reprise of the frenzied "Aunt Dinah Has Blowed de Horn," and you have it:

Scott Joplin has made it to Broadway, if not yet to the opera house.

Miss Balthrop is, of course, the centerpiece, a short-haired Joan of Arkansas whom any community would be wise to follow. It was always obvious that she has a splendid voice (she won this year's Metropolitan Opera auditions), though some of her highest notes went off pitch this time.

Sculler conducted vivaciously, and in fact some of his tempos early on struck one as much too hectic.

The Cast

Betty Allen, whose mezzo-soprano needs no amplification anywhere, was a commanding figure as Treemonisha's mother Monisha, and Willard White found the right gentle strain in her father Ned.

Edward Pierson, another experienced opera hand, made a rousing appearance as Parson Allen, and Ben Harney could not have been more unrepentant and devilish as the conjurer Zodzetrick.

The costumes, pure Broadway, did not even glance toward Arkansas, which either helped to set the mood of mythic unreality or seemed incongruous, depending on how you look at these mythic matters (the vote here is for incongruous).

Franco Colavecchia's sets, however, had an aptly airy, fantastic quality. The sacred tree was a kind of sunburst monstrance, with what appeared to be the apostolic dove descending on it.

At any rate, "Treemonisha" has arrived, and will be helping celebrate the Scott Joplin revival for the next three weeks at the Uris. If it catches New York's fancy, the producers promise, it will move to another theater. After waiting 64 years to make his Broadway debut, the ragtime king deserves an extended run.



Keystone.

UNDERGROUND ART—In an attempt to get people out of their cars and into the subways, Swedish officials have turned over the Stockholm stops to the talents of local artists. Above is the result at one stop, Radhuset (city hall).

An Anti-Establishment Guide For Well-Educated Parents

By Richard Flaste

NEW YORK (NYT).—Almost despite himself, Dr. Richard Feinbloom, who heads the family and child health division of the Boston Children's Medical Center, has put together a book for parents whom he describes as "well-off and well educated."

The book, written with a number of collaborators under the aegis of the medical center, is the "Child Health Encyclopedia" (Delacorte Press, $15), a compendium of childhood disorders that includes discussions on how to deal with each of them, along with discussions on broad topics, such as safety and medical insurance.

Dr. Feinbloom performed the task of primary writer suffering from what he said the other day was a "nagging problem."

He is a man oriented toward social causes—involved right now in a project to improve medical care in a disadvantaged Boston neighborhood, he was a founder of Medical Aid for Indochina.

And here he is writing a book in which he admits in the preface that "As I worked on (the book) I often thought of the other children, the majority of children in the world, including many in this country, for whom this book has little bearing. They are the children of miserable poverty who have no childhood. They are the children victimized by the insane priorities of the world we live in."

Social Change

But, he said in an interview, "the well-off need this information, too, and they're the ones who can effect social change."

So what he did is put together an encyclopedia that is quietly anti-establishment.

It's anti-establishment in tone—one doesn't expect to find a glossary of drug terms in such a book ("Roach. The butt end of a joint.") It is anti-establishment in substance. The book lists under the section headed "Childhood Diseases and Conditions" a discussion of television as it functions to the detriment of children's nutrition.

And it's anti-establishment in manner. Dr. Feinbloom explains that he wanted to "demystify" medicine. "Most books present conclusions," he said. "We wanted to describe what's behind these conclusions."

So a discussion of asthma proceeds this way. First, it tells you what to do at the first asthmatic episode. While waiting for the doctor, stay calm, encourage but don't force the child to take liquids; offer cough medicine, especially of the expectorant type if you are certain it contains no antihistamine, which would dry secretions in the chest, making their removal more difficult. Take away anything that might have set off the attack, such as frying fish or a new pet. Vaporizers aren't much good.

It's a lot of information, but you'll want it if your child is just gone through one of those terrible moments in which he has had to fight to breathe, all the while emitting eerie little whines.

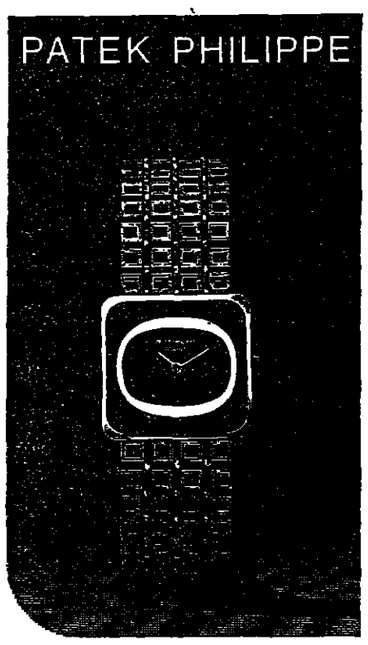
In addition to whatever else it is, this is an immeasurably practical book.

Another new book, due out in a few days, that's practical as well with a subtle point to make is the "Mother's Almanac" by Marguerite Kelly and Elia Parsons (Doubleday, $4.95). The authors, whose only claim to authority is that they're mothers, wanted to "de-escalate the idea that you have to be an expert to raise a child," as Mrs. Parsons put it.

They have written a good-humored book that displays a kind of empathy for a mother's day-to-day existence that they felt was lacking in other books.

For instance, there's a nice hint hit on making up after a quarrel. "A three (year-old) will welcome a quiet visit at bedtime and a chance to mend the ties. A found darkness sheds a special light on lovers and small children unlocking words too tender to say by day."

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The 'Uncivilized' Swedish Bread

By Jan Sjöby

FILIPSTAD, Sweden (IHT).—"Our ever-increasing standard of living certainly has its blessings," said Jan Arvidson, spokesman for the Wasa bakery here, "but there is another side to the coin—a number of 'civilization diseases,' cardio-vascular and, not the least important, gastrointestinal.

"One reason," Mr. Arvidson continued, "is the 'fine' food we eat, generally depleted of the basic fibrous roughage that the body needs. We at Wasa have pushed that point for decades, and we have been supported for years by the Swedish Board of Health. By now internationally recognized authorities such as Dr. Denis Burkitt, coordinator of the Medical Research Council of London, have turned their attention to the matter."

This tiny hillbilly community, tucked away among the iron-ore hills of west-central Sweden, has few claims to fame: but the claims staked by the 9,000-odd residents seem reasonably valid.

It is the birth-and-burial place of John Ericsson, the man who built the USS Monitor (and who, according to well-informed Filipstad sources, turned the tide in the U.S. Civil War.) He was born in "suburban" Laangban and rests in a monstrous mausoleum—topped by an American eagle—in the town cemetery. It is the town where the late black-humor poet Nils Ferlin grew up and sowed wild oats before moving on to Stockholm's Bohemia and a permanent and prominent place in Swedish-language literary history.

And it is the world capital of *knäckebröd*, that specifically Swedish type of rye hardtack, known to the French as *crackpain suédois*, to the Germans as *Schwedenknäcke* and in English-language countries as Swedish crispbread.

'Lucky Lot'

"Dr. Burkitt, having attended a major medical convention in northern Sweden, told me a few days later that we Swedes are a lucky lot," Mr. Arvidson went on. "Our intestines are in considerably better shape than those of, for example, the British, and the reason is that *knäckebröd* forms an important part of our staple foods. It is made from unsifted whole-grain rye and includes many of the nutritional materials sadly lacking in the white bread favored in so many other Western countries. It sends food passing through the digestional tract considerably faster and eliminates a lot of slow-motion bacterial hazards.

"He told me too," said Mr. Arvidson, "that he personally mixes a few teaspoons of bran with his breakfast yogurt. I checked his idea out with some leading Swedish food writers and they told me that the doctor would be considerably better off gastronomically speaking, if he switched from his bran to four slices of Swedish crisp a day.

"Dr. Burkitt generated what currently is known as the 'Burkitt debate' in a number of countries," said Mr. Arvidson, "attracting the attention of a number of medical men and medical journals around the world. Nutrition experts have been made aware of the fact that our 'civilized' bread is catastrophically lacking in many vital ingredients. Swedish crisp retains 90 per cent of the vitamins in the whole rye grain —vitamins B1, B2, B6 and E along with a number of minerals (including iron), all essentials."

Origins

Like so many other delicacies —such as Mexican *carne seca*, Japanese dried squid or Flemish *Witvis*—*knäckebröd* originated as a primitive way of conserving foodstuffs. Bulk baking was a laborous ceremony in the old days, involving a lot of manual labor and generally performed only twice a year. The matron of the house and her maids made thin round cakes of whole-corn rye bread with a hole in the middle, allowing them to be strung between the kitchen ceiling beams, and to dry in the gentle heat of the kitchen stove, where they would stay crisp and tasty until the time came for another big bake. The *knäckebröd tradition*, historically documented from the 1400s, is probably considerably older than that.

"From the beginning of industrialization," Mr. Arvidson said, "Swedes firmly maintained that crispbread could not be produced on an industrial basis. It had to be, like, say, pickled herring, homemade and handmade. In 1919, however, a dissident baker, K.E. Lundström of Skellefteaa, way up north, built a primitive crispbread plant to challenge that dogma, and, as it turned out, he wasn't all that wrong. In 1931 he moved his growing semi-industrial enterprise to Filipstad, more centrally located, and a year later, the wood-fired bakery burned down. Mr. Lundström set out immediately to rebuild, this time with electrically-heated ovens and assembly-line production. By the late thirties he had proved his point: crispbread *could indeed be industrially produced* and the factory grew with increasing demand on its present fortress-like structure, turning out some 1 million half-pound packages a day. Using some 65,000 metric tons of rye a year, we are one of the largest rye purchasers in the world."

Common Market

Wasa has several satellite bakeries in Sweden along with one in Celle, West Germany, the latter opened in 1967 to get a foot inside the Common Market. Almost half of the Swedish production stays within the borders of the kingdom—recent figures show that each Swede, statistically, downs 13.5 pounds of crisp a year, a formidable figure—compared to Britain's 1.1, Finland's 4.4 and Denmark's 1.2.

"Be that as it may," said Mr. Arvidson, "we are at present exporting to some 50-odd countries. Conferring with international food experts, we have discovered that crisp—in its original shape, broken into crumbs or sliced (gently, with a sawtooth knife) into strips—goes very well as a basis for a Danish *smorrebröd*, an Italian minestrone or an American cocktail dip. With the aid of friends abroad we have prepared an international *knäckebröd* cookbook, yours for the asking (postal code S-662 82)."

Nearly 15 varieties of crisp are available in Swedish stores, ranging from jawbreaking "Sport" to supersoft light-rye "Mjölk." Foreign crispbread fanciers are less lucky; most shops and supermarkets feature only a couple of varieties of the real McCoy, along with a few foreign-produced imitations which don't, by Swedish standards at least, measure up to Swedish standards.

"We are sailing before a strong wind at the moment," said Mr. Arvidson, "and we have reasons to believe that it will stay steady. We are a commercial operation, but we do believe that we have a message to spread in an over-civilized world."

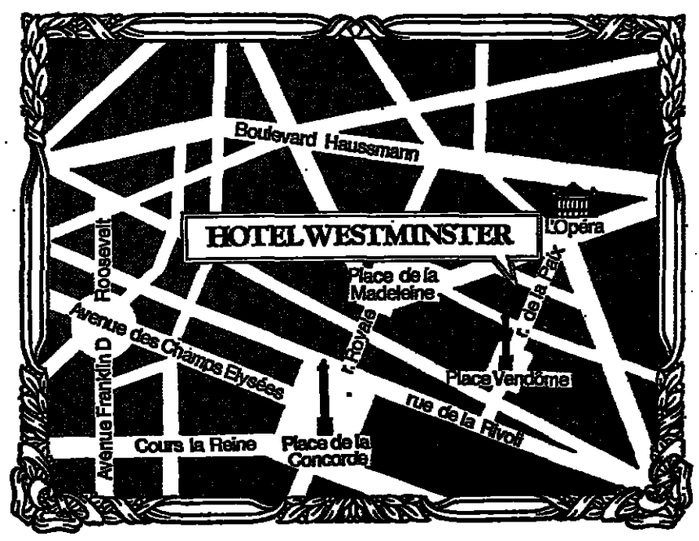
ON THE ARTS AGENDA

A cycle of three concerts of Ravel's chamber music will be given on successive Wednesdays at the Salle Gaveau in Paris beginning Nov. 5 with the pianists Yvonne Lefébure and Gerszende de Sabran, followed on Nov. 12 by the Loewenguth Quartet, harpist Martine Geliot, flutist Maxence Larrieu, clarinetist Jacques Lancelot, pianist Noel Lee and baritone Bernard Kruysen, and on Nov. 19 by the Ensemble Vocal Stéphane Caillat and the trio of Jean-Claude Pennetier, piano; Régis Pasquier, violin and Frédéric Lodéon, cello. In addition, a *colloque international* on "Ravel and Harmony in the 20th Century" is scheduled for Nov. 13 at the Cité Internationale des Arts, which together with the concerts, is sponsored by the Comité National pour les Commémorations Musicales, on the occasion of the centennial of the composer's birth.

* * *

In Brussels, from Oct. 28 to 31, and in Grenoble, from Oct. 31 to Nov. 6, Pierre Boulez and his deputies of the newly formed IRCAM (Institut de Recherche et de Coordination Acoustique/Musique) will present a series of seven concerts and other public sessions devoted to the work of the Paris-based institute. Included is a concert of the BBC Symphony Orchestra (Brussels, Oct. 30; Grenoble, Oct. 31) with a program including Maderna's "Aura," Boulez's recent "Rituel in Memoriam Maderna" and works by Birtwistle and Globokar. Other concerts will be built around the voice, the computer and music, and the instrument and its transformations, while other sessions will present new sound sources, electronic music, and music and language. The concert programs include first performances of Gerald Bennett's "A Glass of the Earth" and Jean-Claude Risset's "Dialogues." Among the ensembles taking part are the Schola Cantorum of Stuttgart and the Ensemble Musique Vivante.

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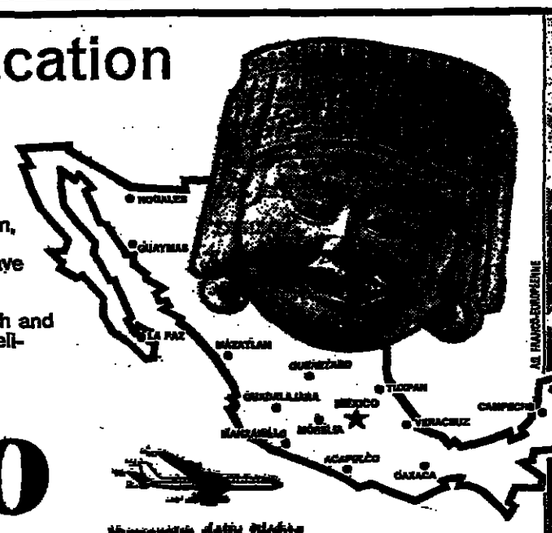
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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
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FINANCE

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PARIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1975

German Trade Surplus Widens During Month

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Oct. 22 (AP-DJ).—West Germany's trade surplus amounted to 2.764 billion deutsche marks in September, up from 1.747 billion DM in August but down from 4.099 billion DM in September 1974, the Federal Statistics Office reported today.

During the first nine months of the year, the trade surplus declined to 27.927 billion DM from 36.995 billion DM in the same period last year.

Current accounts produced a preliminary September surplus of about 300 million DM, compared with a deficit of 1.9 billion DM in August and with a surplus of 2 billion DM in September 1974.

During the first nine months of the year, West Germany's current accounts declined to a preliminary surplus of 6.1 billion DM from a surplus of 1.1 billion DM in the like 1974 period.

September exports totaled 18.479 billion DM, up from 15.470 billion DM in August but down from 18.843 billion DM in September 1974, while September imports climbed to 15.733 billion DM from 13.723 billion DM in August and from 14.744 billion DM in September last year.

During the first nine months of the year, German exports declined to 161.446 billion DM from 169.346 billion DM in the like 1974 period, while imports increased to 133.519 billion DM from 132.351 billion DM.

The dollar hardly reacted to the German trade figures, even though the surplus "was surprisingly high," dealers said. They added that the dollar dropped about 30 points but soon recovered again. This seems to point to the possibility that the Bundesbank may be intervening in the market through third parties in support of the dollar, they said.

U.S. Rejects EEC Protest On Car Probe

GENEVA, Oct. 22 (AP).—The United States today rejected European protests against the U.S. anti-dumping probe of car imports from Europe raised in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Peter Suchman, deputy assistant secretary for tariff affairs in the U.S. Treasury, refuted the Common Market's arguments in the GATT's 23-nation anti-dumping committee.

Common Market negotiator Benedict Meynell told the closed meeting yesterday the U.S. probe could seriously hamper European exports to the United States, and U.S. anti-dumping rules contradicted the GATT's own code against dumping.

Committee sources said Mr. Suchman denied the charge and said the United States was ready to help revise the GATT code and extend it to cover multinational companies.

The code was adopted and signed by all GATT members, including the U.S. and the Europeans, after the 1967 Kennedy round tariff pact when multinationals were not yet under public discussion.

Mr. Suchman rejected Mr. Meynell's interpretation of the GATT anti-dumping code and his claim that it did not entitle the U.S. administration to start the investigation, the sources added.

Mr. Meynell said yesterday the Europeans consider their complaint in the GATT as "preventive medicine" and would keep open "all options" under the GATT rules if Washington decided to take anti-dumping measures against European cars.

Spending Drops in U.K.

LONDON, Oct. 22 (AP-DJ).—British consumer spending declined in volume terms in the third quarter, the Central Statistical Office reported today. It estimated spending at £8.8 billion, at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted, down from £8.9 billion in the second quarter and down from £8.96 billion in the third quarter of 1974.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Japan Aids Russian Oil Hunt

Three loan agreements making available 45.7 billion yen (about $152 million) in Japanese credit to a Soviet-Japanese offshore hydrocarbons search will charge Moscow rates of 6 per cent, 6.75 per cent and 7.25 per cent, Keidanren, Japan's big-business federation, reports. The exploration will take place on the continental shelf of the Soviet Union's Sakhalin Island, north of Japan. In return for financing of the project, Japan is entitled to half of the oil or natural gas found. The largest of the credits, $100 million for exploration, will be available for five years. Repayment is due 18 years after the facility is first tapped. A 6-per-cent interest rate will be calculated, but will not be payable until after production starts.

Renault Signs Accord With Russia

Renault has signed a "general agreement" with the Soviet Union involving the sale of manufacturing licenses for assembly lines for cars, trucks and other equipment, as well as technical assistance. The value of the contract could amount to up to 1.2 billion francs (about $276 million), the French auto manufacturer reports. A company spokesman says the agreement is of a general nature and that specific areas within the framework of the new accord would be negotiated at a later date. The agreement also provides for possible Renault purchases of Soviet goods.

Penguin Books, Viking Study Merger

Penguin Books Inc., the U.S. unit of Penguin Books Ltd., and Viking Press of the United States are discussing a possible merger. Penguin is controlled by Pearson Longman Ltd., a major British publishing and printing concern that also owns the Financial Times, numerous provincial English papers and has a half ownership in the Economist magazine. An announcement concerning Penguin and Viking is expected soon. The merger reportedly would entail a take-over by Penguin of Viking.

Japanese Vehicle Output Sets Record

Japan's vehicle production in September rose 25.2 per cent from August to 654,216, exceeding the previous monthly record of 644,389 in October 1973, the automobile manufacturers' association reports. This was 11.4 per cent higher than September 1974. Car production rose 20.1 per cent from the 1974 month to 430,516 units, but production of trucks fell 1.4 per cent to 220,577 and buses fell 33.1 per cent to 3,123.

Building Boards Made From Waste

A Norwegian company, in cooperation with the Norwegian research and educational institution Sintef, has completed a project to produce building boards from mixed municipal waste. The new boards have been found to satisfy the same quality requirements as regular building boards.

Elopak is one of Europe's leading producers of single service cartons, with production plants in Norway, Sweden, Finland and Holland. In the refining process, the waste is ground in a hammer mill, and iron, other metals and glass are extracted. The remaining waste is dried and run through a cyclone. Heavy fractions are separated, and the lighter parts of the waste are used for making boards.

Dow Average Gains 2.75 Points

U.S. Price Report Gives Boost to Stocks

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (IHT).—A government report that inflation in the United States last month was only 0.5 per cent at retail level gave a boost to New York Stock Exchange prices today.

With the question of federal aid to New York City now in the hands of Congress, analysts said the city's crisis has taken a back seat to other news.

The government's price report came just as the market opened. Analysts said the report appeared to encourage inflation-conscious investors.

The Dow Jones industrial average advanced 2.75 points to 849.57, and advancing issues exceeded declines about 705 to 650.

Volume totaled 16.06 million shares compared with 20.8 million yesterday.

Heavily traded Polaroid declined 1 3/8 to 37 3/8 on 225,700 shares.

Eastman Kodak, up 1/8 to 102 3/4, said that the program to develop and market its own instant camera is on schedule. When the camera comes on stream, it will put Kodak in competition with Polaroid, the leader in the instant-photography field.

Homestake Mining surrendered 2 1/4 to 37 7/8.

Fort Howard Paper, a firm spot, rose 1 1/2 to 30 1/2. Industry analysts said earlier in the week that they viewed the firm's earnings prospects as quite favorable.

Nabisco gained 2 3/8 to 37 3/8 after reporting higher quarterly earnings, while Hughes Tool picked up 2 1/2 to 43 1/4 and Halliburton gained 1 1/4 to 143 1/4.

Steels were mostly lower in fractions, while motors were steady to firm.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in light trading. The Amex index lost 0.18 to 83.52.

Houston Oil & Minerals dipped 1/8 to 30 7/8, but Wynns International rose 7/8 to 7 5/8.

In Chicago soybean futures gained 6 cents a bushel on the Board of Trade in contrast to the limit decline of the previous session, but most other commodities closed on an irregular tone.

U.S. Assets Abroad

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP-DJ).—The Commerce Department reported that U.S. public and private assets abroad totaled about $264.6 billion at the end of 1974. U.S. liabilities to foreigners amounted to about $187 billion, the department said.

Second Month of Slight Gain

U.S. Retail Prices Up 0.5 Per Cent

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (WP).—Consumer prices continued to rise at a moderate pace last month as grocery store prices fell and the prices of other commodities, such as clothing and fuel, rose more slowly, the government reported today.

The Department of Labor said its consumer price index rose 0.5 per cent last month. That is more than the tiny 0.2-per-cent increase registered in August, but well below the 1.2-per-cent July rise and the 0.8-per-cent June increase.

Even the 0.5-per-cent rise is not representative of most of the country. Were it not for a 15-cent increase in local transit fares in New York City, Labor Department analysts said, the price index would have risen 0.4 per cent.

College tuitions also propelled the index upward. College tuitions are measured every September.

The second consecutive month of reasonably good price performance should allay the fears of some economists who felt a new surge of inflation would abort the recovery from the sharp recession of last fall and winter.

The Commerce Department reported on Monday that the economy grew at its fastest quarterly rate in more than 20 years between July 1 and Sept. 30

If consumer prices continue to climb at their September rate for the next 11 months, prices will be 6.2 per cent higher in September 1976. Prices rose 7.8 per cent between September 1974, and September, 1975.

White House spokesman Ron Nessen said that the September increase "was about in line with our expectations." The 6.2-per-cent annual rate for September is about what most administration economists think is the underlying rate of inflation in the economy.

That is a much bigger inflation rate than the economy is used to historically, but it is well below the 12-per-cent levels of a year ago.

The only broad category of consumer spending in which prices rose faster in September than in August was services.

In other developments, the Labor Department said that because of the increase in consumer prices and a slight decrease in average weekly earnings, the purchasing power of a worker's take-home pay fell 0.6 per cent in September.

New Orders Decline

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (Reuters).—New orders for durable goods fell $68 million, or 0.2 per cent, to a seasonally-adjusted $42.62 billion in September, the Commerce Department said today.

This was the first decline after five consecutive monthly gains and followed an upward revised gain of 2.4 per cent in August.

Shipments rose $854 million, or 2 per cent, to $43.346 billion, while unfilled orders decreased $729 million, or 0.6 per cent, to $116.879 billion.

Judge Urges FTC to Drop Oil Firms Monopoly Charge

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (NYT).—In an unexpected move, an administrative law judge has recommended to the Federal Trade Commission that it withdraw an anti-trust complaint it lodged against Exxon and seven other big oil companies.

Judge Alvin Berman said that the complaint, which alleges monopoly power and excessive prices and profits, fails to relate these issues to the question of national energy policy that has emerged since the complaint was issued in July, 1973.

In a 16-page submission dated Oct. 17, Judge Berman said events since that time—the repeal of the depletion allowance for big oil producers, the Arab oil embargo, the steep rise in foreign oil prices—had changed a number of the facts on which the complaint was based.

A commission source said the commission's staff, which has been acting as prosecutor in the case, would vigorously oppose the judge's recommendation. Despite the events of the last two years, an official said, "the companies still retain monopoly power to control prices and exclude competition."

Judge Berman's action came as a surprise because he did not wait for an Oct. 30 deadline for briefs by the FTC staff.

The eight companies—Exxon, Gulf, Shell, Texaco, Mobil, Atlantic Richfield, Standard Oil of California and Standard of Indiana—submitted their briefs to the judge last month. Copies of the submission were made available to counsel in the case yesterday and a copy was obtained by The New York Times.

Part of the complaint, the judge wrote, rested on the assertion that the big companies had diminished competition by charging high crude oil prices and low refinery and marketing prices to take advantage of the depletion allowance that was in the tax law. But depletion was repealed for big companies in 1975, the judge observed.

Events since July, 1973, he wrote, have shown that the pricing of oil is in the hands of the 13-nation Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and not the companies. The FTC staff has said as much.

FTC Sets Challenge

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP-DJ).—The FTC staff is planning a vigorous challenge to the judge's recommendation.

The staff reportedly considers the judge's action to be "highly unusual" and will argue next week before the commission that the alleged monopoly still exists.

Senate Rejects Breakup

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (Reuters).—The Senate today rejected an amendment which would have required the nation's 15 largest oil companies to divest themselves of pipeline, refining and marketing operations.

The vote against the amendment was 50 to 40. It was offered to the bill on natural gas supply by Senators Philip Hart, D-Mich., and Mike Mansfield, D-Mont.

Earnings Reports by U.S. Companies

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars.

AMAX

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	281.6	290.7
Profits	29.4	40.7
Per Share	0.88	1.56
Share Dil.	0.84	1.40
Nine Months		
Revenue	710.4	905.5
Profits	101.7	119.6
Per Share	3.45	4.56
Share Dil.	3.21	4.11

Amstar

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	357.1	544.4
Profits	12.55	16.11
Per Share	3.15	4.26

Anheuser-Busch

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	455.1	402.2
Profits	26.03	20.0
Per Share	0.58	0.44
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,245.3	1,050.2
Profits	63.53	48.26
Per Share	1.41	1.07

Budd

Third Quarter	1975	1974*
Revenue	209.4	233.8
Profits	4.12	2.55
Per Share	0.66	0.40
Nine Months		
Revenue	582.0	632.0
Profits	2.44	6.76
Per Share	0.35	1.04

*1974 figures restated for change to LIFO accounting system.

Dart Industries

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	326.8	314.1
Profits	19.02	17.48
Per Share	0.81	0.74
Nine Months		
Revenue	929.4	901.7
Profits	56.72	53.90
Per Share	2.41	2.29

Eaton Products

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	223.86	317.40
Profits	5.31	12.67
Per Share	0.32	—
Nine Months		
Revenue	623.76	899.91
Profits	8.94	6.14
Per Share	0.52	—

Foremost-McKesson

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	628.1	589.9
Profits	8.83	8.93
Per Share	0.51	0.70
Share Dil	0.43	0.58
Six Months		
Revenue	1,232.5	1,148.6
Profits	17.36	16.41
Per Share	1.33	1.28
Share Dil	1.08	1.03

Georgia Pacific

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	640.8	645.8
Profits	40.1	35.7
Per Share	0.68	0.61
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,720.0	1,597.0
Profits	110.6	120.8
Per Share	1.88	2.23

General Foods

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	948.8	822.0
Profits	36.85	29.84
Per Share	0.74	0.60
Six Months		
Revenue	1,841.6	1,657.0
Profits	69.79	58.18
Per Share	1.40	1.17

General Public Utilities

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	249.9	282.9
Profits	$1.12	38.01
Per Share	0.63	0.72
Nine Months		
Revenue	708.2	824.6
Profits	$1.30	72.11
Per Share	1.66	1.53

IC Industries

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	383.0	358.10
Profits	14.88	13.90
Per Share	0.88	0.80
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,107.50	1,025.47
Profits	30.71	45.89
Per Share	1.54	2.74

Ingersoll-Rand

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	410.7	363.9
Profits	26.7	23.8
Per Share	1.40	1.32
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,230.0	1,020.0
Profits	85.2	70.5
Per Share	4.62	3.90

Johns-Manville

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	291.4	297.9
Profits	11.60	17.10
Per Share	0.62	0.92
Nine Months		
Revenue	784.4	811.9
Profits	26.31	41.74
Per Share	1.40	2.26

Kaiser Industries

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	253.68	247.43
Profits	17.0	19.39
Per Share	0.61	0.70
Nine Months		
Revenue	781.57	683.17
Profits	65.21	48.63
Per Share	2.31	1.74

Kennecott Copper

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	343.00	430.5
Profits	loss 20.5	profit 45.4
Per Share	loss 0.62	profit 1.37
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,076.0	1,294.0
Profits	12.0	146.4
Per Share	0.36	4.42

Kraftco

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	1,204.0	1,151.3
Profits	42.7	29.5
Per Share	1.53	1.06
Nine Months		
Revenue	3,629.2	3,296.8
Profits	96.0	70.4
Per Share	3.44	2.53

Missouri Pacific

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	215.6	225.5
Profits	11.02	15.03
Per Share	0.88	1.38
Nine Months		
Revenue	643.4	658.4
Profits	25.04	41.35
Per Share	2.0	3.31

Mobil Oil

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	5,670.0	5,470.0
Profits	231.1	277.8
Per Share	2.27	2.72
Nine Months		
Revenue	16,480.0	14,970.0
Profits	613.0	903.0
Per Share	6.02	8.87

Nabisco

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	497.9	441.4
Profits	14.34	10.35
Per Share	0.99	0.65
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,481.8	1,252.4
Profits	38.94	30.74
Per Share	2.44	1.93

New York Times

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	96.9	88.4
Profits	2.97	4.43
Per Share	0.26	0.41
Nine Months		
Revenue	299.6	285.4
Profits	11.3	16.0
Per Share	1.02	1.44

North American Philips

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	349.1	212.0
Profits	7.96	8.87
Per Share	0.70	0.85
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,017.1	656.5
Profits	17.04	25.80
Per Share	1.57	2.46

Northwest Bancorp

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Profits A	14.90	12.55
Per Share A	1.35	1.06
Profits B	14.72	12.41
Per Share B	1.24	1.05
Nine Months		
Profits A	43.95	37.31
Per Share A	3.72	3.16
Profits B	43.66	36.70
Per Share B	3.69	3.11

A—Operating net. B—After Securities Transactions.

Occidental Petroleum

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	1,439.7	1,433.6
Profits	29.4	73.6
Per Share	0.40	1.25
Nine Months		
Revenue	4,240.0	4,173.8
Profits	146.9	212.6
Per Share	2.33	3.59

1974 results restated to reflect change to LIFO accounting system.

Pennzoil

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	270.9	230.5
Profits	27.14	28.69
Per Share	0.77	0.81
Nine Months		
Revenue	777.4	681.9
Profits	80.96	91.87
Per Share	2.30	2.65

Pittston

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	287.7	274.6
Profits	37.02	27.53
Per Share	1.03	0.77
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,100.0	814.5
Profits	146.72	72.77
Per Share	4.09	2.03

Santa Fe Industries

Nine Months	1975	1974
Revenue	1,049.9	1,057.9
Profits	76.06	92.58
Per Share	2.95	3.90
Share Dil	2.67	3.24

Signal Cos.

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	608.4	396.6
Profits	14.5	16.9
Per Share	0.66	0.77
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,600.0	1,200.0
Profits	38.5	50.8
Per Share	1.77	2.17

Squibb

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	392.5	270.5
Profits	29.90	27.20
Per Share	0.66	0.60
Nine Months		
Revenue	815.8	727.8
Profits	73.16	65.99
Per Share	1.62	1.47

Teledyne

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	409.0	426.3
Profits	25.13	14.01
Per Share	1.61	0.67
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,295.9	1,259
Profits	70.45	48.02
Per Share	4.97	2.01

Weyerhaeuser

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	632.7	636.9
Profits	57.7	65.2
Per Share	0.46	0.51
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,799.9	1,936.0
Profits	164.7	252.0
Per Share	1.30	1.97

Standard & Poor's Is Rating Bonds Sold Outside U.S.

LONDON, Oct. 22 (AP-DJ).—Standard & Poor's Corp. has begun rating bonds sold entirely outside of the U.S. market.

"The development of a public rating system could be an important factor in increasing the liquidity and expanding the resources of the Euromarket," Brenton Harries, president, said yesterday. "We would hope that our ratings will facilitate the wider distribution of issues both at the time of initial sale and in the secondary market," he added.

Standard & Poor's, a unit of McGraw-Hill Inc., initiated its service by assigning a double-A classification to the pending $20-million bond sale by Sté. Nationale des Pétroles d'Aquitaine.

The French energy and natural-resources concern received a similar rating from another U.S. credit agency, Moody's Investors Service Inc., a Dun & Bradstreet Inc. subsidiary, which has rated non-U.S. issues for some time.

OPEC Plans Aid For Poor States

VIENNA, Oct. 22. (UPD.—Financial experts of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) have drawn up three plans to aid developing nations hard hit by a 500-per-cent increase in oil prices in little more than two years, an OPEC source said yesterday.

The plans will be submitted to a meeting here on Nov. 17 of the finance ministers of the 13-nation oil cartel. They will need unanimous approval to adopt the aid program.

OPEC sources said one plan was an Iranian proposal to establish a $5-billion fund for a five-year program to make outright grants to developing nations.

Venezuela Increasing The Price of Its Oil

CARACAS, Venezuela, Oct. 22 (AP-DJ).—Venezuela, a major supplier of oil to the United States, is increasing its prices by an average of 75 cents a barrel, government officials said today.

The price boost is retroactive to Oct. 1 this year and is expected to provide the nation with approximately $156 million in additional oil income for the last quarter of this year.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

RSV

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DOW BANKING CORPORATION, Amsterdam Branch EUROPARTNERS BANK (NEDERLAND) N.V.
F. VAN LANSCHOT, BANKERS NEDERLANDSCHE MIDDENSTANDSBANK N.V.
THE NORTHERN TRUST COMPANY SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE DE BANQUE S.A.

Agent Bank

BANQUE EUROPÉENNE DE CRÉDIT (BEC)

BEC

October 1975

New York Stock Exchange Trading, Oct. 22

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
42⅛	32¾	AbbtLab .60	17	62	40⅞	40⅛	40½+	¼
47¾	33¼	ACF In 2.40	8	18	39¾	39⅜	39⅜+	⅛
10⅞	7	AcmeClv .50	5	9	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
4¼	1¾	AdmDg .04e	8	10	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
11	7¾	AdmEx .77e		51	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
4¼	2⅛	Adms Millis		3	3¾	3¼	3¼—	⅛
9⅝	3¼	Addressog	13	57	8¼	8	8¼	
10	7½	Advinv .24e		33	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
29⅛	17¼	AetnaLf 1.08	11	84	22⅞	22	22—	⅞
12	6⅞	Ahmans .20	6	42	8¾	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
4⅞	1⅛	Aileen Inc	10	12	3⅛	3	3⅛	
79⅞	46¾	AirPrd .20b	17	192	67¼	65	66¾+	1¼
13⅝	4⅞	AirbnFrt .50	9	42	10½	10¼	10¼	
23⅝	10½	Aircoinc 1	5	72	19⅛	18½	18½—	⅝
3⅝	1	AJ Industris	5	5	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
19⅞	10⅛	Akzona 1.20		57	17¼	17	17	
14½	7⅞	Ala Gas 1.28	6	8	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
84½	69½	AlaP pf8.28		z200	76½	74¼	76¼+	1
10⅝	9	Alaska Intrs	8	37	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
19⅝	13	Albanyin .60	8	2	16	16	16 +	¼
8⅛	4⅛	AlbertoC .36	16	2	6	6	6	
22¼	12¼	Albertsn .60	11	37	22½	22	22½+	½
26⅝	16⅞	AlcanAlu .80	8	50	20¼	20	20⅛—	⅛
13⅞	7½	AlcoStd .56	5	192	14⅛	13½	13⅞+	¼
29	15¼	AlconLb .24	23	20	23⅞	23¼	23¼—	⅜
7⅞	2½	Alexdrs .16e	7	67	6⅞	6½	6½—	⅛
6⅝	1⅜	AlisnMf .48e		25	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
10⅞	6⅞	AllegCp .45e	6	23	7⅞	7¾	7⅞+	⅛
26⅛	20⅛	AllgLud 1.80	3	64	22¼	21½	21⅝—	⅜
36⅞	31⅛	AllgLud pf 3		2	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞+	⅝
19⅛	12⅞	AllgPw 1.60	9	82	17⅜	16⅞	17¼+	¼
11⅞	4⅛	AllenGrp .40	4	18	9½	9⅜	9⅜—	⅛
42	27	AlldCh 1.80	9	173	34½	33¾	34 —	½
15⅞	8⅝	AlldMnt .60	6	8	11½	10⅞	10⅞	
15⅝	10⅞	AlldProd 1	6	27	12	11½	12 +	⅜
43⅛	15⅞	AlldStr 1.60	9	394	45⅛	43⅞	44⅞+	1⅜
4	2⅛	Alld Supmkt		22	2½	2⅜	2½+	⅛
12¾	6⅝	AllisChal .25	6	293	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
12½	6⅞	AlphaP .36p	8	19	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
50¼	27⅞	Alcoa 1.34	14	281	37⅞	35⅞	37 +	1⅜
46⅞	25¾	AmalgSug 3	2	12	34	33¼	33¼—	⅝
56¼	28¾	Amax 1.75	9	187	47⅞	47¼	47⅞+	½
103½	77	Amax pf5.25		2	115	115	115 +	½
13	6	AMBAC .60	6	69	10⅛	13	13 —	⅜
5⅛	3	Amcord .28	5	31	4⅞	4¾	4⅞—	⅛
23⅛	15⅛	A Hess .30b	4	322	16¾	16⅛	16¼—	¼
57¾	42	A Hes pf3.50		125	46⅛	45¼	45⅞—	¾
22	7⅜	AAirFlil .48	11	25	18¼	18	18¼+	¼
10⅛	5⅞	Am Airlin		242	7¼	7	7	
14¾	3¼	A Baker .40	30	20	11⅞	11¼	11½+	¼
43⅛	30½	A Brnds 2.68	7	45	37	36¾	36¾—	⅛
27⅝	13⅞	AmBdcst .80	9	86	22½	21¼	21½—	1⅛
12⅜	5	AmBldM .36	8	6	10¾	10½	10½—	⅛
34½	28	A Can 2.20a	7	62	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞+	⅛
23¼	18¾	A Can pf1.75		7	20⅞	20½	20⅝+	⅛
3⅝	1	AmCen Mtg		10	1¼	1⅛	1¼+	⅛
18⅛	13¾	A Chain 1.20	6	12	17⅛	16¾	16¾—	¼
30⅞	20⅛	A Cyan 1.50	7	108	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝—	¼
13	6¼	AmDist .12p		4	7½	7⅛	7½+	⅛
29½	16⅞	ADistTel .56	10	51	21⅞	21⅝	21¾+	⅛
4⅞	2¼	AmDualVt		5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
21	14¼	AmElPw 2	10	455	21	20⅝	21 +	¼
12½	3⅜	AFamily .28	6	62	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
6	2⅜	AmFin .10p		110	2½	2⅜	2½+	⅛
14¾	8	AmF pf.75p		z160	8½	8¼	8¼—	¼
24¼	20⅞	AGIBd 1.96e		41	24	23⅞	23⅞—	⅜
17¾	14⅝	AGenCv 1.32		8	15⅞	15¾	15¾—	⅛
13⅝	9	A Gnins .60	6	28	12¾	12½	12¾+	⅛
22⅞	17⅞	A Gin pf1.80		8	20¾	20⅝	20¾	
16½	8⅝	AmHoist .70	4	27	13⅝	13½	13½+	⅛
43¼	27¼	A Home .92	23	518	36⅛	35⅝	36 +	⅛
191½	128	A Home pf 2		1	160	160	160	
38½	25⅞	AmHosp .30	24	205	32⅞	32¼	32⅝+	⅝
5	1⅞	Am Invest		85	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝—	¼
7¼	3½	A Medicl .12	8	61	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
7¼	1¾	A Medicorp	6	192	6⅛	5⅞	6 —	⅛
38¾	29⅝	ANatG 2.54b	7	99	33¾	33¼	33½—	¼
9⅝	3⅞	Am Seating	5	9	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝+	⅛
16¾	5⅛	AmShip .68b		75	8¼	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
16½	8⅛	AmStand .80	6	42	14½	14⅛	14½+	⅜
55	41⅜	A Std pf4.75		17	50⅞	50	50⅞—	⅛
9⅝	6	AmSterll .30	10	33	7	6⅞	7	
30	24⅞	AmStrs 1.60	7	26	30	29⅝	29⅝—	⅛
52	44¾	AmT&T 3.40	10	2003	50	49⅝	49⅞+	⅛
56⅛	49	AmT&T pf 4		51	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝+	⅛
46⅝	40½	ATT pfB3.74		73	44½	44½	44½+	⅛
45	38¼	ATT pfA3.64		2	43½	43⅜	43⅜—	⅛
10¼	8½	AWatWk .64	4	9	8¾	8¾	8¾+	⅛
20⅝	8½	Ameron 1	4	8	17¾	17¾	17¾—	⅛
5⅞	2⅝	AmesD .10e	5	19	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
21¾	10⅛	Ametek 1	8	92	20¼	19⅞	19⅞—	½
22	9⅝	AMF In 1.24	13	160	19¼	18⅝	18⅝—	⅝
22	15	Amfac Inc 1	3	22	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
40⅝	23⅛	AMP Inc .37	32	348	27⅛	26½	26⅞	
14⅞	6⅞	Ampco .40a	4	3	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
7⅝	2⅛	Ampex Corp	13	140	5⅞	5½	5½—	⅛
4⅞	1¼	Amrep Corp		10	2⅛	2	2	
37	25½	Amstar 2.40	4	185	38⅛	37¼	37⅞+	⅝
50	36	Amst pf2.65		2	52	52	52 +	2
8⅛	7½	Amstr pf.68		7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
70¼	35¼	Amsted 3.60	5	25	59⅞	58¾	59⅛—	⅝
8¼	5⅛	Amtel .32	4	9	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
20⅞	13½	Anacond .60	5	166	16½	16	16⅛—	¼
24½	14	AnchrH 1.20	9	31	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
37	20⅛	AndCly 1.20	7	41	35½	35	35⅜+	⅛
8⅛	4½	Angelica .12	8	4	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
22⅛	12	AnsulCo .53t	3	31	12¼	12	12	
15	9⅛	Apache .50	9	8	12⅜	12¼	12¼—	¼
23	9½	ApcoOil .49t	18	16	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
4⅛	11-16	Apeco Corp		14	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
13	9⅝	APL Cp .60	5	56	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
4	1¼	Applid Mag		7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
56⅛	38	ARA Sv 1.06	13	16	48½	48	48½—	⅛
11⅝	6⅞	ArcataN .36	5	25	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
39⅛	16½	ArchrD .25b	17	432	40⅛	38⅝	40⅛+	1⅝
4⅛	1⅛	Arctic Entr		45	3½	3⅜	3½+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Aristar		39	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
16⅝	11⅜	ArizPSv 1.36	7	297	14¼	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
7¾	4⅛	ArkBest .35r		23	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛+	⅝
28⅞	20⅝	ArkLGs 1.70	7	26	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
4	1⅛	Arlen RltyD		16	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
7	4⅞	Armada Cp	10	6	5	5	5	
34	23	Armco 1.60a	5	137	27⅞	26⅞	27⅝+	⅛
30¼	23⅜	Arm pf 2.10		3	26⅝	26½	26⅝+	⅛
53	43⅛	Armr pf4.75		z340	45	45	45 —	1¼
28	17¼	ArmstCk .80	29	330	24⅝	23¾	24⅜+	1
17⅝	10⅛	Armst Rub	12	20	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛+	½
14	10⅛	AroCorp 1	6	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
8½	5⅛	Arvin .22t	18	115	7⅞	7¼	7⅞+	⅝
47¼	29	ASA Ltd .80		261	35⅛	34⅞	35 —	⅛
19¼	13¼	Asarco .60	6	90	14	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
24⅞	16½	AshlOil 1.50	4	99	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞+	⅛
48	36¼	AshlO pf2.40		2	37	37⅛	38	
32⅛	16¼	AsdDrG 1.40	13	106	33⅜	32⅛	33⅜+	1
25⅞	17¼	AsdSpg 1.40	6	29	20⅝	20½	20⅝+	⅛
10¼	5¼	Athlone .40	3	18	7½	7½	7½	
5⅛	1⅞	Atlco 1.50e		15	2⅛	2	2	
19½	12⅞	AtlCyEl 1.54	7	36	17⅞	17⅛	17⅝—	⅛
70	58¼	AtlCE pf5.87		3	62	62	62 —	1½
110	75½	AtlRich 2.50	16	263	99⅞	98	99¼—	½
51	43	AtlRC pf3.75		z20	44	44	44 +	½
185¾	129	AtlRch pf 3		1	167⅝	167¼	167⅝—	1½
73¼	52	AtlRc pf2.80		57	65⅝	65¼	65¼—	½
5⅛	1⅝	Atlas Corp	25	30	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
9⅝	3⅞	ATO Inc .20	5	39	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
65	27¼	AutData .40	30	94	60	59	59⅞—	⅜
6	1¾	Autom Ind	5	60	4¼	4⅛	4¼+	⅛
7⅝	2⅞	Avco Corp		299	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
1½	⅜	AvcoCp wt		2	13-16	13-16	13-16—1-16	
25	9¾	AvcoCp pf		55	25⅝	24⅞	25⅝+	⅝
38¼	19	AveryPd .30	32	4	25½	25¼	25⅜—	⅛
9⅞	5⅛	Avis Inc	9	21	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Avnetinc 4.0	4	33	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
51¼	27⅞	AvonPd 1.48	21	242	42½	41⅛	41⅝—	1⅛
24½	12½	AztecOG .28	19	38	18	17¾	17¾—	½

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1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
27⅝	10½	BabckW .80	6	73	18⅝	18¼	18⅝+	⅜
7⅝	3	Bache .30e	4	61	5⅝	5¼	5¼—	⅛
11⅝	4½	Bakerln .28	10	176	9⅞	9½	9⅝—	¼
58⅛	32	BakerOil .42	18	374	51¾	50½	51⅛—	⅛
11⅞	6⅛	BaldDH .60	6	50	10	10	10	
20¼	11⅛	Ball Cp .70	6	8	18¼	18	18 —	⅛
22¾	15⅛	BalGE 1.96	7	73	21⅛	20⅝	20⅞—	⅛
18⅞	11½	BanCal 1.34	9	7	15⅞	15⅛	15⅝+	⅛
41¼	24¼	Bandag Inc	18	62	25½	25¼	25½	
6	2⅝	Bangr Punt		4	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝+	⅛
34	24½	BkofNY 2.20	5	42	28	27⅝	27⅝+	⅛
23⅞	9½	Bkof Va .88	5	13	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
42	28⅝	BankTr 3	4	120	31	30⅞	30⅞—	⅜
25½	23⅝	BnkT pf2.50		28	25⅛	25	25 —	⅛
30⅝	19⅝	BarbOil 1.60		38	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞+	⅝
18⅝	10⅝	BardCR .20	18	319	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	
11¾	6⅝	Basicinc .60	4	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
21⅞	14½	BatesMf .80	3	58	27½	27	27⅛—	⅜
39½	21⅝	BauschL .60	14	163	31⅜	30½	31 —	½
51⅝	31½	BaxtLab .19	31	277	41½	40⅝	40⅝—	⅝
18	14½	BaySfG 1.80	5	12	16½	16½	16½+	⅛
4⅞	3⅛	BaykClg .24	22	1	4¼	4¼	4¼+	⅛
24⅝	14⅞	Bearing .40	8	24	20	19¾	19¾—	⅛
24⅞	14⅛	BeatFds .76	16	218	22½	22⅛	22⅝+	⅛
39¼	17⅞	Beckmn .50	14	354	39½	38⅛	39¼+	1⅛
37⅝	28	BectDick .40	16	277	35⅝	34¼	34½—	1
14⅝	6⅞	BeechA .75b	6	30	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞+	¼
31	13½	Beker .28	3	172	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛+	⅜
22	11⅛	BelcoP .95e	3	24	16	15⅛	15⅛—	⅝
17	12¾	Belden 1.20	8	2	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	
8⅝	5⅛	BeldHe .30b	10	4	6⅝	6¼	6⅝+	⅛
22¾	10⅛	Bell How .84	8	25	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛+	⅛
16	12⅛	BemisCo 1b	6	12	13½	13⅛	13½	
45	21¾	Bendix 2	9	124	45⅛	44⅝	44⅞+	⅛
67	36	Bendix pf 3		4	67	66⅝	66⅝—	⅜
21¾	14⅛	BenfiCp 1.25	6	131	18⅝	18¼	18¼+	¼
51¾	38	Benef pf4.30		48	45¼	45	45¼+	¼
7⅞	1⅝	BenfStd Mtg		20	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
3⅞	1⅞	BengtB .07e	6	28	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
5	2⅛	Berkey Pho		12	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
11⅝	2⅜	Best Prod	17	195	12⅛	11⅝	12 +	⅜
40¼	24⅝	BethStl 2a	4	235	36½	36	36⅛—	⅛
63	35¾	BigThre .48	21	58	60¼	59⅝	59⅝—	¼
36¼	20½	BlackDr .40	30	167	25⅝	24⅞	25¼+	¼
6⅛	3⅝	BlairJhn .32	163	7	4⅞	4½	4⅞+	⅛
16	10¼	BlissLau 1b	5	x20	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅝
16⅞	10⅛	BlockHR .80	10	143	16¼	15⅞	16	
33⅞	12½	BlueBell .60	10	81	34½	33½	34½+	1¼
4	1⅝	Bobbie Brks		17	3	2⅞	2⅞	
31⅞	15⅛	Boeing .80	8	162	29½	29	29 —	½
27⅝	10½	BoiseCas .45	10	154	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅜
26⅛	20½	Borden 1.30	9	112	26¼	25¾	26	
19⅛	13⅛	BorWar 1.35	10	79	18½	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
3⅝	1¼	Bormans	6	4	2½	2⅜	2½	
24⅛	16½	BosEd 2.44	8	58	22⅞	21⅞	22⅞+	¼
90	70	BosE pf8.88		z440	82	81½	82 +	1½
10⅞	9⅜	BosE pf1.17		88	10½	10¼	10¼—	⅛
6⅝	5	Braniff .20e	5	447	6⅝	6½	6¼	
50⅛	36⅛	BriggsS 1.60	19	32	48⅛	47⅞	48 +	⅛
69⅝	46½	BristMy 1.60	16	235	69¼	68½	68⅞—	½
46	33	BristM pf 2		7	43⅝	43¼	43½+	⅛
12⅛	4⅛	BritPet .39e	6	35	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
24½	10⅛	Brkwy Gls 1	8	134	24	23⅝	23⅞—	¼
17	11⅞	BklyUG 1.72	7	15	16½	16¼	16¼	
11⅞	9¼	Brown Co	3	11	9⅝	9½	9½+	⅛
19⅝	10⅝	BwnGp 1.20	10	72	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
8⅞	4⅝	BwnShrp .20	9	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
9⅛	5	BrwnFer .20	18	64	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
15⅝	9	Brunswk .40	9	598	9¾	9½	9¾	
7	1¾	BT Mtg .90e		18	1⅞	1¾	1¾—	⅛
51¼	28	BucyErle 1	15	244	43⅞	43¼	43¾+	¼
10⅝	7⅛	BuddCo .60	12	57	9¼	8⅝	8⅝—	⅜
5⅛	4⅛	BudCa pf.60		6	5⅛	5	5⅛	
4¼	2⅝	Budgat Ind		40	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
27¼	12	BuffFor 1.20	5	5	21	20¾	21 +	¼
9⅝	4⅞	BulovaW .20	78	12	6¼	6	6¼+	⅛
8	3⅜	BunkrR .20p		6	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜	
15⅝	9⅞	Bunkr pf1.50		1	12	12	12	
28¼	14⅞	Burlind 1.20	17	45	27	26¾	26⅞+	⅛
42⅞	28⅛	BurlNo .85p	11	102	31½	31	31¼+	¼
7⅝	6⅛	BurlNo pf.55		5	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
32	11¾	Burndy .82	9	3	26¼	26¼	26¼+	¼
110¾	61⅝	Burrghs .60	23	292	88⅛	87⅜	87⅞	

C

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5½	2⅛	CabCab For		25	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
23⅝	15¾	Cabot Cp .92		26	19	18¾	18¾—	⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Cadence Ind		11	2	1⅞	2	
6¼	2⅝	Caesars Wrl	5	26	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Cal Financ	96	42	2⅞	2¾	2⅞+	⅛
16⅝	13⅛	CalP Ut 1.52	7	5	15⅝	15⅜	15½+	⅛
18⅛	7½	Callahn .30r	12	38	14¼	13¾	13⅞—	¼
3⅝	1¼	Camrn Brn		4	1⅜	1¼	1¼—	⅛
36⅝	19¾	CamRL .60a	14	16	23⅝	22⅞	23 —	⅜
34	27⅝	CamSp 1.24	11	166	30⅞	30	30¼+	¼
17⅛	12¾	CdnPac .86e	6	41	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝—	¼
12⅞	7⅝	CanalR 1.10	7	9	10⅝	11¼	11⅜	
43½	22	CapClt Com	14	29	42½	42	42⅛+	½
28⅝	19	Cap Hold .34	14	186	24½	23⅜	23⅜—	⅜
3⅜	13-16	Capit Mtg		25	⅞	¾	13-16—1-16	
47⅝	28¼	Carbor 1.70	6	9	43⅞	43⅝	43½	
3¼	2	Carling OKe		3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
14⅝	9⅝	Carlisle .88	6	19	10⅞	10½	10⅝—	¼
66	53⅝	CaroC&Oh 5		z50	54½	54½	54½	
7⅝	4⅝	CaroFrg .20		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
18⅛	11	CaroPw 1.60	7	171	18⅛	18	18⅛	
26½	24½	CarP pf2.67		10	25⅞	26	26	
25⅝	15⅞	CarTec 1.60	4	112	20⅝	20¼	20½—	⅛
13⅛	6⅞	CarrCp .32	22	182	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
13⅛	10	CarrGn .90a		5	11½	11½	11½	
25	13¾	Cart Hwl .60	12	141	21¼	20⅞	21 —	¼
42½	24¾	CartHw pf 2		17	37¼	36½	36½—	½
10½	6⅝	CartWall .40	8	49	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	CascNGs .72	8	6	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
17½	13¼	CastlCk .80b	5	36	14⅛	14¼	14⅛+	⅛
75	48	CaterpTra 2	11	736	73⅞	73¼	74 —	⅛
54	28⅞	CBS 1.46	12	435	50⅝	49⅝	50 +	¼
37	20½	CBS pf 1		22	34	34	34	
2⅝	⅞	CCI Corp		20	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
18¼	11⅛	Ceco Cp 1.15	4	5	15	14½	14½—	¼
44½	25⅞	Celanse 2.80	23	194	44	43⅝	43⅝+	⅛
51¼	41	Celn pfA4.50		2	48	48	48 +	½
11½	5	Centex .12	26	40	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
18⅝	12½	CenHud 1.72	7	7	17	16⅞	17	
17⅝	11¼	CenIllLt 1.60	9	80	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
48	42⅞	CnlLt pf4.50		z60	45	44⅝	45 +	½
29½	25¼	CnlLt pf2.87		z200	27½	27½	27½+	⅝
13⅝	9⅝	CenllPS 1.20	8	41	13½	13¼	13¼+	⅛
20⅛	14⅛	CenLaE 1.28	7	213	18¼	18⅛	18¼+	⅛
15	10⅝	CeMPw 1.34	10	9	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
18⅛	13⅝	CenSoW 1.16	10	107	17¼	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
16	10	CenSoya .60	12	49	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
22⅛	16½	CenTel 1.20	9	79	20⅛	19⅞	20 +	⅛
25	12⅛	Centrn Data	11	63	18¼	17⅝	17⅝—	½
17½	11⅛	Cerro 1.20		69	16⅞	16¼	16⅞+	⅛
13½	6¼	Cert-teed .60	16	42	12	11⅝	11⅞+	⅛
20¼	11⅞	CessnaAir 1	7	x561	19	18⅝	19 +	⅜
18½	18½	Champint 1	8	153	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛+	⅛
62	46	Chml pf5.50		z100	53¾	53⅝	53¾	
19⅛	12⅞	Chml pf1.20		29	17	16⅞	17 +	⅛
14	9	ChamSp .60	8	88	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	
6½	4⅛	CharCo .02h	4	80	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
27½	18⅛	Chartr NY 2	4	58	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝+	⅝
9⅛	6⅝	ChseFd .60		16	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
38¾	24⅛	ChaseM 2.20	4	248	28	27⅝	28 +	⅛
8⅝	2	ChasT 1.73e		63	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
45¼	22⅛	Chemin 1.10	4	34	34⅛	33⅝	33⅞—	½
43⅝	28⅝	ChmNY 2.88	4	156	32⅛	31⅝	31⅝—	¼
38	28	CheVa 1.80a	4	4	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
67	37⅛	Chesbg 1.36	21	289	61⅝	60	60 —	1⅝
37⅞	26	Chessie 2.10	10	64	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
16⅝	10¼	ChiEasll .65	5	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
11¼	4	ChiMilw Cp		58	4½	4½	4½	
31½	23¼	ChiPneuT 2	7	22	28½	27⅞	28⅛+	⅛
4⅞	2½	ChkFull .19t		71	4⅛	3⅞	4	
6⅝	2⅝	Chris Craft		22	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
12	8⅛	Chromal .70	5	35	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
62½	47	Chroma pf 5		2	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛—	⅛
14⅛	7⅝	Chrysler		225	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
2⅝	½	Chrysler wt		12	11-16	11-16	11-16	
3⅛	1	CI Mtg Gp		91	1	1	1	
4⅞	2½	CI Rlt Inv		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
21⅛	18⅝	CinBell 1.60	7	2	19½	19½	19½	
18½	14⅛	CinGE 1.64	9	105	17⅝	17¼	17½+	⅛
104⅝	94⅝	CinG pf9.30		z110	97	96⅝	97 +	2
48½	40⅛	CinGE pf 4		z20	42⅛	42	42 —	⅛
25½	16⅝	CinMila 1.40	7	33	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
37½	27	CIT Fin 2.20	7	90	31	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
39	24⅝	Citicorp .88	10	674	30⅛	29⅞	30 —	⅛
50⅛	41	CitiesSv 2.40	8	95	44	43⅝	43½—	⅛
6	1½	CitzSR 1.17e		17	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
4⅝	1⅛	Citzns Mtg		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	CityInvst .66	17	50	7	6⅞	7	
1¼	7-16	CityInv wt		10	⅝	⅝	⅝	
19½	11⅞	CityIn pf B2		19	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
18¼	11	CityIn pf1.31		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
2⅝	1⅝	City Strs		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
34⅛	22⅛	ClarkE 1.60	7	90	27¼	27⅛	27¼+	⅛
14⅞	7⅝	ClarkOil .50		60	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
7	2⅞	CLC Am .24	5	37	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
103½	66⅝	ClvClif 2.60a	9	6	92⅝	92¼	92¼+	½
28⅝	23⅝	ClvElIll 2.48	7	34	27	26⅞	26⅞—	⅜
115⅛	106½	ClevEl pf 12		z140	110	110	110	
13½	6⅛	CloroxCo .52	12	218	11⅝	11⅛	11½	
8	3¼	CluatPea .30		22	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
14⅝	7⅞	CluettP pf 1		4	10¼	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
13⅝	6⅝	CMIInv Cp		98	9	8⅝	9 +	⅛
7⅞	2⅜	CNA Finl		79	5⅝	5½	5½	
13⅛	6⅝	CNA pfA1.10		182	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
12⅝	9½	CNA I 1.08a		35	11½	11¼	11⅛	
1⅞	½	CNA Larw		2	13-16	13-16	13-16+1-16	
14⅛	5⅛	CoastSt Gas	3	92	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
20⅝	15⅛	CstSG pf1.83		5	18	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
17½	10⅞	CstSG pf1.19		3	14⅛	14½	14½+	⅛
93¼	53⅛	CocaCol 2.30	24	207	83⅝	82½	83¼+	⅜
9⅞	4⅝	CocaBtlg .0	14	113	6⅝	6½	6⅝—	⅛
14	6½	ColdwBk .36	12	92	9⅝	9	9½+	⅛
4⅝	1½	Colaco Ind		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
34⅝	22	ColgPal .74	16	481	29½	29⅛	29⅝	
10⅝	4⅛	CollinAlk .40	25	168	10	9⅝	10 +	⅛
5⅞	2½	Collins Fd	25	3	5	5	5 —	⅛
41⅞	24⅝	ColPenn .40	13	298	31⅛	30⅝	31 —	¼
22⅝	15½	ColonlSt 1.25	6	5	22	21⅞	22 —	¼
35⅞	23⅛	ColtInd 2	3	132	26⅝	26	26⅛—	⅜
54⅝	41½	Colt pf4.25		4	47	46⅝	47 +	⅜
21	16⅛	Colt pf1.60		3	18½	18½	18½+	¼
28⅛	22	ColGas 2.06	7	x108	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	
56½	49⅝	ColGs pf5.62		12	54¼	53⅝	54⅛+	
54⅝	50⅝	ColGs pf5.48		12	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛+	
9⅝	2⅝	Colum Pict	8	37	6	5⅞	5⅞—	
22¼	18⅝	ColuSOh 2	6	134	22¼	21⅞	22⅛+	
98¾	95	CoSO pf10.52		z180	99	98	99 +	
5	1½	Colwel Mtg		8	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝—	
16⅞	5	Combd Com	6	26	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	
57⅝	25⅛	CombE 1.90	10	142	42⅝	39⅝	40⅛—	2
29⅝	22⅛	ComwE 2.30	10	248	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝+	
9⅝	7⅛	ComEdA wt		1	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝+	
9⅝	7⅛	ComEdB wt		1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
30⅛	25⅞	ComE pf2.87		26	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
23¼	19	ComwE pf 2		4	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	
22¼	17⅝	ComE pf1.90		10	20	20	20	
19⅝	16½	ComE pf1.42		38	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	
12⅝	5¼	ComwO .22t		141	9	8⅝	9	
22	13¼	ComO pf1.72		1	18½	18½	18½+	
27⅞	9⅛	Compugrp	8	19	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	
6⅝	1⅜	Comput Sci	13	22	5	4⅞	5 +	
46½	28⅝	Comsat 1	8	126	37⅛	36⅜	37 —	
9¼	3¼	ConAgra	8	37	9	9	9 —	
29⅝	15⅜	ConeM 1.20a	7	284	33⅝	29⅞	32⅝+	
13⅝	4½	Congolm .40		207	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	
16⅞	10⅛	ConnM 1.60	10	19	13½	13⅛	13⅛+	
25¼	10⅞	Conrac .70	10	168	25⅛	24	25½+	
14½	7½	ConEd 1.10e	4	289	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	
60⅛	41⅝	ConEd pf 6		4	51⅞	51	51 —	
46⅜	36½	ConEd pf 5		9	42	41⅝	42 +	
43½	31½	CnE pfC4.65		z340	39	38⅞	38⅞	
18¾	12⅛	ConFds 1.35	68	160	18½	17⅞	18⅛—	
56⅝	48⅝	ConF pf4.50		10	54	54	54 —	
18	9⅛	ConFrgt .70	14	57	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛—	
27	20⅞	ConNGs 2.10	6	57	24	23½	23⅞+	
19⅛	9⅞	ConsuPow 2	10	206	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛—	
9⅛	55	CnPw pf7.76		z100	65	65	65 +	
68	51⅛	CnPw pf7.45		z200	61½	61½	61½—	
76	49	ConPow pf 6		2	74	73½	73½—	
60	51½	CnPw pf5.50		32	60	58⅞	59 —	
46½	24½	CnPw pf4.52		z20	41½	41½	41½—	
42¾	31½	CnPw pf4.50		z200	40	39	40 +	
6⅞	3½	Cont Air Lin	23	70	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	
28⅝	22⅝	ConCan 1.80	8	92	26	25⅝	25⅞+	
9⅝	6	ContCop .50	3	6	6⅝	6¼	6⅝+	
13	11⅛	CtCop pf1.25		z200	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	
43	32⅛	ContCp 2.60	11	365	41	40	40⅞+	
47⅛	36⅝	CtlC pfA2.50		1	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛—	
47	35⅝	CtlC pfB2.90		1	44½	44½	44½+	
46⅞	26⅝	ContlCo 2.32	6	58	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛+	
10⅞	6⅝	ContlIP 1.28a		42	8¼	8	8 —	
3⅝	1⅝	ContIl Rlty		31	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	

(Continued on next page.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Wed.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	Unq.	*1.18
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	Unq.	*66
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	35½	26
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	212	190.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	213.92	177.52
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt	*58-60*	*114-118*
Lead, spot, lb.	20	2.45
Copper elec., lb.	63½-65	75½-77
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.24	3.53
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	38¼-41	38-40
Silver N.Y., oz.	431.5	485
Gold N.Y., oz.	144.75	—
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	776.9	874.9

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Oct. 22, 1976

SUGAR No. 11 (11.50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	14.15	14.42	13.95	14.00	13.85
May	14.02	14.30	13.90	13.95	13.88
Jul	14.00	14.22	13.85	13.90	13.92

U.S. Commodity Prices

Sep	14.00	14.18	13.85	13.87	N13.90
Oct	13.95	14.17	13.85	13.85	13.84
Mar	13.85	14.08	13.73	13.73	13.70

Sales: 2,744.

WOOL

Quiet. No trades.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

Dec	61.00	61.25	60.26	61.10	60.50
Mar	57.35	57.70	56.75	57.45	56.85
May	55.30	55.65	54.90	55.45	54.80
Jul	53.50	53.85	53.40	53.85	53.25
Sep	52.50	52.75	52.45	52.75	52.25
Dec	51.70	51.85	51.70	51.85	51.40

Sales: 743.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

Oct	53.60	53.80	53.00	53.00	53.90
Dec	54.40	54.40	53.50	53.70	54.60
Jan	55.10	55.10	54.30	54.30	55.30
Mar	56.30	56.30	55.50	55.60	56.50
May	57.70	57.70	56.70	56.80	57.70
Jul	58.70	58.70	58.00	58.00	58.90
Sep	60.00	60.00	59.20	59.20	60.10

Sales: Estimated 1,558.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

Nov	6.50	6.80	6.50	6.55	6.51
Mar	7.85	8.19	7.80	8.19	7.67
Apr	9.58	10.58	9.58	10.58	10.08
May	10.48	10.48	10.58	10.48	10.98

Sales: 7,407.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Oct	428.50	429.50	428.50	431.80	428.00
Dec	432.00	436.00	430.50	435.50	432.20
Jan	436.00	439.50	435.30	438.80	435.60
Mar	444.80	446.50	441.00	446.20	433.30
May	452.00	453.50	449.50	453.50	450.90
Jul	458.80	460.70	456.00	460.70	458.30
Sep	467.20	467.90	463.50	467.90	465.70
Dec	478.30	479.00	477.50	478.70	476.90
Jan	482.50	482.50	482.00	482.10	480.50

Sales: Estimated 11,241.

ORANGE JUICE

Nov	61.70	61.70	61.70	B61.85	B62.20
Jan	62.90	62.30	62.85	63.30	62.30
Mar	64.10	64.50	64.00	64.50	63.80
May	65.00	65.05	65.00	B65.60	B64.70
Jul	66.40	66.40	66.40	B66.45	75.75

Sales: 225.

COTTON No. 2

Dec	51.90	52.75	51.35	52.10	51.65
Mar	53.35	54.00	52.80	53.30	53.12
May	54.05	54.75	53.71	B54.20	B53.96
Jul	54.55	54.55	54.25	B54.70	54.65
Oct	55.00	55.05	54.80	B55.30	B55.20
Dec	55.10	55.75	54.75	55.40	55.35
Mar	—	—	—	B55.65	B55.55

Sales: 3,850.

GOLD (100-troy ounce contracts)

Dec	145.60	146.60	144.80	146.50S	145.20
Feb	147.60	148.60	146.90	148.50S	147.20
Apr	150.00	150.50	149.10	150.70S	149.40
Jun	152.00	152.00	151.40	152.90S	151.60
Aug	153.20	153.20	153.20	155.10S	153.80
Dec	158.10	159.00	158.10	159.40S	158.30
Feb	161.00	161.00	161.00	161.60S	160.50

Sales: Estimated 1,121.

CHICAGO FUTURES

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

Dec	3.96	3.99½	3.91	3.96	3.95
Mar	4.13	4.14	4.06	4.11	4.11
May	4.14½	4.18	4.10½	4.15	4.16
Jul	4.14	4.16½	4.09	4.14	4.14
Sep	4.21	4.21½	4.15	4.20	4.20

CORN (5,000 bu)

Dec	2.87	2.87	2.83¼	2.84½	2.85¼
Mar	2.94	2.94¾	2.91¾	2.92¾	2.93
May	2.98	2.98½	2.95½	2.96	2.97¼
Jul	2.98	2.99	2.95¾	2.97¾	2.98
Sep	2.89	2.90	2.86	2.90	2.89
Dec	2.75	2.80	2.75	2.79½	2.77
Mar	2.84	2.85	2.84	2.85	2.84

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

Nov	5.07	5.10¾	5.01	5.07	5.05¾
Jan	5.21	5.22	5.12	5.18	5.17¾
Mar	5.30	5.33	5.23½	5.29	5.27¾
May	5.35	5.40	5.31	5.38½	5.35½
Jul	5.44	5.45	5.37	5.45	5.41
Aug	5.43	5.46	5.39	5.46	5.41¾
Sep	5.42	5.45	5.38	5.45	5.39
Nov	5.43	5.47	5.41	5.45	5.40
Jan	5.50	5.54	5.50	5.53	5.48

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

Oct	20.05	20.40	19.60	19.65	20.05
Dec	20.15	20.30	19.75	19.85	20.07
Jan	20.20	20.25	19.80	19.85	20.15
Mar	20.35	20.45	20.00	20.10	20.25
May	20.35	20.35	20.05	20.15	20.30
Jul	20.45	20.45	20.10	20.25	20.45
Aug	20.15	20.35	20.15	20.25	20.50
Sep	20.35	20.35	20.28	20.20	20.40

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

Oct	142.00	142.00	134.00	134.00	138.00
Dec	133.00	134.50	132.00	133.80	132.50
Jan	135.80	135.80	133.00	135.00	134.00
Mar	137.50	137.90	135.00	136.50	136.00
May	136.00	136.50	135.50	136.50	136.00
Jul	139.00	139.50	138.50	138.50	138.00
Aug	139.00	140.50	139.00	140.00	140.00
Sep	140.50	140.50	140.50	140.50	14.50

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Oct	429.50	434.00	427.00	434.00	430.00
Nov	—	—	—	434.00	429.50
Dec	434.00	438.00	430.50	438.00	433.50
Feb	441.00	444.50	437.00	444.50	441.00
Apr	448.00	453.00	443.50	451.50	447.00
Jun	454.80	459.50	452.50	459.00	456.00
Aug	462.50	468.00	460.00	468.00	463.00
Oct	470.00	475.50	467.50	475.50	470.00
Dec	477.00	482.50	473.00	482.50	478.00

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Dec	43.50	43.92	42.75	43.12	43.70
Feb	40.00	40.45	38.95	39.40	40.20
Apr	39.00	39.45	37.95	38.47	39.20
Jun	40.45	40.60	39.35	40.00	40.50
Aug	40.45	40.50	39.40	40.10	40.52

Sales: Dec 6309; Feb 4952; April 28.8; June 1026; Aug 296.

Open interest: Oct 129; Dec 11911; Feb 10895; April 3711; June 3114; Aug 1057.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Dec	55.50	56.00	54.42	a54.42	55.95
Feb	51.75	51.87	50.25	a50.25	51.65
Apr	46.10	46.10	44.92	a44.92	46.42
Jun	45.25	45.25	44.17	c44.17	a45.60
Jul	45.30	45.30	44.10	a44.10	
Aug	42.50	43.20	41.92	a41.92	
Oct	39.50	39.50	39.10	a39.10	

Sales: Dec 1472; Feb 1296; April June 28; July 736; Aug 47; Oct 6.

Open interest: Oct 26; Dec 6810; April 2217; June 1742; July Aug 278; Oct 74.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Oct	52.00	52.00	51.50	51.50
Nov	53.40	53.60	52.80	53.00
Dec	56.90	57.00	56.10	56.20
Jan	55.00	55.00	54.35	54.50
Feb	51.00	51.00	50.75	50.75
Mar	51.25	51.25	51.20	51.20

Sales: Oct 14; Nov 103; Dec 29; Feb 2; March 1.

Open interest: Oct 29; Nov 907; 1537; Jan 485; Feb 97; March 60.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Feb	89.17	89.17	89.17	a89.17
Mar	86.70	86.70	86.70	a86.70
May	82.00	82.00	81.35	a81.35
Jul	79.80	79.80	78.77	a78.77
Aug	76.15	76.15	75.15	a75.15

Sales: Feb 75; March 65; May July 395; Aug 188.

Open interest: Feb 4531; March May 2466; July 2342; Aug 967.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

GOLD (100-troy ounce contracts)

Dec	145.50	146.40	144.70	146.40
Mar	148.70	149.60	147.80	149.60
Jun	152.30	152.90	151.30	152.90
Sep	155.40	156.20	154.50	156.20
Dec	159.00	160.30	159.00	160.30
Mar	163.00	164.00	162.90	164.00

Sales: Dec 1,673; March 210; 85; Sep 7; Dec 3; March 2.

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous close
SUGAR				
Dec	169	163.50	168.25-168.50	163.55-163.75
Mar	167	162.50	166.50-166.75	162.50-162.75
May	166	161.50	165.75-165.90	161.50-161.75
Aug	164.75	160	164.50-164.70	160 -160.50
Oct	164	163	164 -164.25	159.75-160.10
Dec	163	162.50	163.25-164	159.25-160.50
Mar	163	161.75	162.50-163	158.25-160
Lots: 5,391.				
COCOA				
Dec	683	672	676.50-677	679.50-680
Mar	647	639	639 -640	645 -645.50
May	629	623	624 -626	627 -628
Jul	615	610	609 -610	615 -616
Sep	611		605 -607	608 -610
Dec	600.50		597 -600	600 -605
Mar	603		596 -598	597 -601
Lots: 2,924				
COFFEE				
Nov	750	744	747 -748	743.50-745
Jan	748	741	744 -746	742 -742.50
Mar	741	735	738 -739	735.50-736
May	738	733.50	736.50-738	733 -734
Jul	738	734	737 -738	733 -739
Sep	738	734	738 -739	733 -733.50
Nov	737	736	737 -738.50	734 -735
Lots: 901.				

London Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars:		
Spot	562 - 562.50	568.50- 569
3 months	584.50- 585	591 - 591.50
Cathodes: spot	547 - 548	555.50- 556.50
3 months	570.50- 571.50	577.50- 578.50
Tin: spot	3,073 -3,077	3,073 -3,074
3 months	3,130 -3,135	3,125 -3,127
Lead: spot	164.50- 165	166.50- 167.50
3 months	172 - 172.25	174 - 175
Zinc: spot	337.50- 338.50	348 - 340.50
3 months	349 - 349.50	351 - 352
Silver: spot	207.70- 208	211.30- 211.50
3 months	214.80- 214.50	218.40- 218.60

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	N.Ch.
COCOA				
Dec	607	600	603-604	—3
Mar	585	580	579-581	—2
May	569	568	565-570	UC
Jul	—	—	551—	—9
Sep	—	—	545-555	—10
Dec	—	—	540-550	—5
Lots: 190.				

Market Summary

Oct. 22, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close
Polaroid	225,000	37⅜
Am T&Tel	200,300	49⅞
StRegis Pap	178,900	32
Occiden Pet	139,300	15½
Gen Motors	12,700	55¼
Southern Co	111,900	14⅝
McDermot	110,000	41½
Xerox Cp	105,500	58⅝
Homestke	103,000	37⅞
Kennecott	98,900	28⅝
Texaco Inc	98,200	25
Westgh El	94,200	13
Unit Tech	91,700	53¾
MAPCO	89,800	39⅛
Kresge SS	89,700	34

	Today
Volume (in millions)	16.06
Advances	707
Declines	645
Unchanged	466
Total issues	1818
New 1975 highs	52
New 1975 lows	1

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close
Ilnskrum Sys	44,500	¾
Hanovr Petr	32,400	10¾
Intl Bnknot	30,700	1¼
Wynn Intl	30,700	7⅝
STP Corp	23,800	7
Synfe Corp	21,500	33⅝
Westates P	20,300	9⅛
HoustOil M	18,700	30⅞
Sambos Rst	16,000	18
PanOcean O.	14,700	9⅛

Appro total stock sales 1,43

Stock sales year ago 1,55

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close
83.86	83.42	83.52

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close
30 Ind	847.29	855.09	840.37	89.57+
20 Trn	168.18	169.41	166.63	167.81—
15 Utl	82.85	83.43	82.25	82.79—
65 Stk	258.71	260.89	256.56	258.98+

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close
425 Industrials	102.41	100.59	101.67
15 Railroads	38.17	37.54	37.83
60 Utilities	43.98	43.29	43.67
500 Stocks	91.38	89.77	90.71

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close
Composite	47.98	47.79	47.91
Industrials	53.43	53.18	53.43
Transportation	91.59	31.47	31.53
Utilities	32.76	32.65	32.76
Finance	45.96	45.73	45.77

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales
Oct. 21	179,741	416,326
Oct. 20	158,148	347,519
Oct. 17	128,891	327,168
Oct. 16	163,256	348,964
Oct 15	139,241	336,824
Oct. 14	183,873	419,496

*These totals are included in the figures.

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-52

Albertsons	Daytn Hud	Ga
Alco Stand	Diam Shm	PepsiCo
Allied Strs	DiamSh pfC	Pizza Hu
Amstar Cp	DiamSh pfD	PPG Ind
Amstar pf A	Edison Bros	PSInd 9
Arkans Best	FederDStr	Pure pf
Assd DGds	FitHow Pap	Purolator
AvcoCp pf	Gen Food	StRegis
Beckman	GenMills wi	SantaFe
Bendi Cp	Hanna Mng	Southern
Best Prod	Inland Cont	SoutIn
Blue Bell	Int Holding	Transm
Cater Trac	Kentcky Ut	US Shoe
ColuSoOh pf	Koppers n	VaEP 2
Cone Mills	LongIlLt pfI	Walgreen
Conrac Cp	Monsanto	Woolworth
Cooper TR	Monsanto pf	Woolwth

NEW LOWS-19

Alpha P Ind	Kennecott	McDerme
Amfac Inc	Librty Ln pf	NVF Co.
Cdn Pacif	LTV Cp pfA	Seagram
Capit Mtg	Lykes Yngs	Sherwn W
Damon Cp	LykeY pfA	SoestP
Fibrebrd Cp	Marion Lab	Tandycft
GenMills wi		

U.S. Retailers' Profits Soar by 65 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—Second-quarter profits of U.S. retailers soared 65 per cent on higher sales compared with the previous three months, the Federal Trade Commission reported yesterday.

After-tax income for major retail corporations totaled nearly $2.3 billion for the second three-month period, up from $1.4 billion in the first quarter. This surpassed the $2.2 billion earned in the last quarter of 1974.

Second-quarter sales rose 9 per cent to $112 billion, still about $5.3 billion short of the fourth quarter figure last year, the FTC said.



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New York Stock Exchange Trading, Oct. 22

(Continued from preceding page.)

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
75	40¾	ContOil 2	10	300	67½	66⅜	66⅜	
85½	56	ContOil pf 2		1	89¾	89¾	89¾—	¾
14⅝	10	ContTele 1	9	158	11⅝	11¼	11¼+	⅛
23½	10⅝	Control Dat	19	358	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛—	¼
45	35½	CnDt pf4.50		z120	41½	41	41½+	½
29	19⅛	Conwood 2	7	2	27¾	27¾	27¾+	¼
4⅞	1⅜	CookUn .20t		9	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
58½	23⅞	Coopind 1.44	9	43	51	50⅝	51 +	⅜
9⅞	4⅛	Cooper Lab		16	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
9⅞	5¼	CoopTR .60	10	22	9⅝	9¼	9½+	⅜
11⅞	7½	Copeind .60	10	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
38⅝	17½	CoppRg .50a		10	24⅝	24	24 —	1
3	1⅛	Cordura Cp		16	1½	1⅜	1½	
55⅝	28⅞	CornG 1.12a	38	138	41¼	40	40⅞—	⅝
9	4⅝	CowlesC .40	6	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
25⅞	10¼	CoxBdcl .40	11	22	25	24⅞	25 +	⅛
50¼	32⅝	CPC Int 2.14	10	163	43¼	42⅞	42¾—	¼
52¼	26½	CraneCo 2	4	48	46¼	45	46¼+	1¼
6	3⅛	CreditF .24	11	21	3½	3⅜	3¼+	⅛
26¼	14⅞	CrockN 1.66	7	82	22⅞	22⅜	22⅝—	¼
38	33	CrocN pf3wl		23	37	36¾	37 +	¾
11¾	7	CrompK .80	6	3	9⅝	9½	9½—	¼
22½	12½	CrouHin .80	8	13	21⅞	21⅛	21⅝—	⅛
56½	46⅝	CroHI pf3.35		4	53⅝	55	53⅝+	⅛
23¼	14⅞	Crown Cork	9	75	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
40⅝	24⅛	CrwZel 1.80	10	57	36	35½	36 +	⅜
19⅞	7⅝	CTS Cp .50	9	19	15⅞	15½	15¾+	¼
10⅝	3½	Culligan .40	8	10	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	¼
25½	15⅛	CumEng 1a	8	47	19⅝	19¼	19⅝—	¼
90	75	Cum pf7.50		z10	80¼	80¼	80¼—	¼
6½	3⅝	CunnDrg .20	9	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
12	9⅝	CurInc 1.08a		20	11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
15½	5½	CurtisWr .40	7	83	12¼	11⅞	12	
33½	18	CutlerH 1.60	7	17	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	⅜
24⅞	16¼	CyclopsCp 1	6	12	16½	16¼	16½+	¼
31⅜	22	Cyprus 1.40	6	16	23⅜	23¼	23¼	

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1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
37½	9⅜	Damon .20	14	652	9⅞	9⅛	9¼—	½
7⅝	4⅛	DanRiv .10p		21	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	⅛
34¼	15½	DanaCp 1.44	8	84	33⅜	33	32⅞+	1
30½	12½	Dartind .60b	10	55	29	28⅜	28⅝—	⅛
33⅝	20½	Dartind pf 2		42	33	32⅝	32⅝	
39	8⅝	Data Genl	26	219	37⅝	36⅜	37⅝	
14¼	9⅛	DaycoCp .50	5	9	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜—	⅛
25½	6½	DaytHud .72	18	96	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝+	½
17½	12	DaytPL 1.66	8	60	17¼	17	17⅛—	⅛
111	102	DPL pf 12.50		z260	109½	109½	109½+	1½
13⅝	5⅝	DeanW .50a	4	50	11	10⅝	11 +	¼
50¼	34½	Deere 1.80	8	428	50	49	49⅞—	⅛
17⅝	9	DelmaP 1.2a	7	102	17⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
27⅝	20⅝	DelMon 1.40	6	31	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
47⅞	25⅝	DeltaAir .60	18	124	33⅝	32⅝	33 +	⅛
5⅛	1⅝	Deltec Intl		7	3½	3½	3½	
8	3½	Deltona Crp		14	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
19⅝	12⅝	DennMfg 1	6	9	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞—	⅜
19½	11	DennMf pf1		5	14⅝	14	14⅝+	1
19⅞	8⅞	Dennys .32a	14	300	19⅛	18⅝	19 +	¼
39⅝	22	Dentsply .60	17	87	31⅜	30⅝	31 —	⅜
16⅝	5⅝	Deseret .26	14	32	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	¼
10	5⅝	DeSoto .46		7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
15⅝	8⅝	DetEdis 1.40	8	141	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+	⅛
87⅝	65	Det E pf9.32		z60	80	79⅞	80 +	1
70	50	Det E pf7.68		z520	65	65	65	
69⅝	50⅝	Det E pf7.45		z150	64	63⅝	64 +	¼
66	50	Det E pf7.36		z20	63	63	63	
65⅝	49⅝	Det E pf5.50		7	53½	52⅝	53½	+⅜
25	20⅝	Det E pf2.75		5	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+	⅛
19⅝	7⅝	Dexter .36	8	8	12⅛	12	12 —	⅜
11⅝	6⅝	Dial Finl .60	6	5	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
34⅝	24⅝	Diamint 2	8	65	33	32⅝	33	+¼
53⅞	21⅝	DiamSh 1.80	8	546	54⅝	53	54⅝+	1½
81	37	Dia Sh pfC 2		17	61⅞	60⅝	61⅞+	⅞
26⅝	4	Dia pf D1.20		111	25½	24⅝	25½+	⅜
10⅝	6½	DickAB .40	9	25	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	¼
10⅞	7	Dictaphn .60	8	7	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞+	⅛
19⅞	9⅝	Diebold .40b	9	438	18⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
5⅞	3⅝	DiGiorg .08p		20	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
105¾	45⅝	Digital Eqpt	35	178	131	129½	129½—	¼
8⅝	4⅝	Dillingm .40	5	59	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	¼
35⅝	25½	DillonCo .96	15	147	31⅝	30⅞	31¼+	⅛
85⅞	21¼	Disney .12b	25	616	50⅝	49	49⅝—	⅜
8⅞	5⅛	Diston .12	6	21	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Diversfd .a		7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
3⅝	1	DivMtg .06a		71	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
15⅞	7	DrPepper .30	24	489	12⅝	11⅞	12 +	¼
39½	34⅜	DomeM .80a	11	92	38⅝	36⅜	36⅜—	1⅝
4⅝	1⅝	DonLuf Jen		8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2½	1⅝	DonLuJe wd		16	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛
24⅝	17⅝	Donnelly .60	18	27	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞+	⅛
16⅝	6⅝	DorOliv .10e	6	7	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
8	3⅝	Dorsey .10	8	20	5½	5⅜	5½+	⅛
48⅞	25⅝	Dover 1.40	8	11	41⅞	41⅝	41⅝+	⅛
94	58⅝	DowCh .60	15	792	93⅝	90⅝	93 +	2⅝
5⅝	3	DPF Inc	58	19	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
44⅝	26⅝	Dravo 1.80	9	6	41⅝	40½	40⅞—	⅛
78⅞	38⅝	Dresser 1.40	9	387	65	63½	64⅝+	⅛
18⅝	14⅝	DrexBd 1.44		2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Dreyfus .40a	8	15	7	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
17⅝	10¼	Duk Pw 1.40	14	158	17⅝	17¼	17¼	
89	74	Duke pf8.70		z10	84	84	84 +	½
78	68	Duke pf7.80		z70	74	72⅝	74 +	1¼
72	55⅝	Duke pf6.75		2	71	71	71	
26½	24	Duke pf2.69		14	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
30¼	18⅝	DunBrad 1	19	249	29	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
4	1⅝	Duplan Cp		12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
133½	87¼	duPont 4.75e	37	294	121	118⅝	120½+	1½
62½	57⅝	duPnt pf4.50		1	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	
50	43⅝	duPnt pf3.50		4	45	45	45 +	¼
17⅝	12⅝	DuqLt 1.72	8	112	17⅝	17	17¼+	⅛
23½	20⅝	Dq. 4.1pf2.05		z50	21	21	21 —	½
26¼	24	DuqL pf2.75		z40	26½	26½	26½+	½
23½	21	Dq 2.1pf2.10		z40	21⅝	21½	21½	
13⅝	5⅝	Dymoin .40	6	31	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛+	⅜

E

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
35	8½	E Systems 1	9	26	28⅝	28	28 —	1
26¼	14⅝	EaglP 1.84b	7	13	25⅝	25	25⅝+	⅛
14⅝	7¼	EascoCp .50	6	54	14⅝	14	14⅝	+⅝
6⅝	3⅛	EastAir Lin	22	312	4⅝	4	4⅝—	⅛
33	21⅞	EastGsF .80	6	208	33⅝	32⅝	33⅝+	⅛
16	8⅝	EastUtl 1.50	5	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
110	63	EasKd 1.56a	26	392	103⅝	101½	102⅝+	⅝
29½	19⅝	Eaton 1.80	9	90	27⅝	26⅞	27 —	⅝
30	18⅝	Echlin .42	15	7	19⅝	19½	19⅝—	⅛
28½	14⅝	Eckrd Jk .30	19	228	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
16¼	6⅝	Eckd NC .38	18	26	16⅝	14⅝	15⅝—	⅛
43⅝	17⅝	EdisBro 1.48	9	68	45½	44⅝	45¼+	1⅝
19⅞	10	EG&G .14	16	68	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Elect Assoc		8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	¼
29	11⅝	EDS .50a	12	21	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	El Mem Mg		10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
19⅞	7⅝	Elgin Na 1	31	5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
7⅝	2⅝	Elixir Ind	16	40	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
13⅝	10⅝	ElPaso 1.10	6	197	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
37	19⅝	EltraCp 1.60	7	7	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝+	⅛
40⅝	28½	EmerEl .75	21	786	35½	34⅝	35⅝+	⅛
52	25⅝	EmeryAir 1	30	80	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝—	⅛
11⅞	8¼	EmeryIn .40	10	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
24⅝	15⅝	Embart 1.30	7	34	21⅝	21	21 —	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	EMI Lt .18e	14	77	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
18⅝	10⅝	EmpDE 1.28	8	9	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
14⅝	5	EmpGas .20	4	38	13	12⅝	13 +	¼
34	14⅝	EnglhdM .80	6	109	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
7	4⅝	EnnisB .32a	4	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
29⅝	21½	Enserch 1.60	7	21	24	23⅝	24 —	⅛
28⅝	14½	Entex 1.20b	7	70	22⅝	21⅞	22⅛+	⅛
29⅞	8⅝	Envirotech	10	21	20	19⅝	20 +	⅛
12	8⅝	Equimrk .86	5	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
31⅝	21½	EquitGs 2.50	6	6	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝—	⅛
20⅝	11½	EqutLF 2.94e	9	51	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
31⅝	27¼	Esmark 1.52	6	181	28⅝	28⅝	29 +	⅛
5⅝	3¼	Esquire .32	6	5	4	3⅝	4	
8⅝	3⅝	Esterline .32	10	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
37½	23⅝	Ethyl 1.32	4	66	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+⅛
49⅝	34⅝	Ethyl pf2.40		6	38¼	37⅝	38⅛—	⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Evans Prod		226	5⅝	4⅝	5⅝	
17	10	ExCellO	5	32	13⅝	10⅝	13	
20⅝	16	Excstr 1.08e		15	20⅝	20	20 —	⅛
94	65	Exxon 6.30e	7	633	93⅝	91⅝	92 —	⅛

F

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7⅝	4½	Fabrge .40	10	88	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
50⅝	17	FairCam .80	17	285	50⅝	47⅝	49⅝—	⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Fairind .30	7	7	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
12⅝	3	FairmtF .68	7	18	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝+	¼
10½	6⅝	Fansteel .40	10	17	9⅝	9	9⅝+	⅛
7⅝	4⅝	FarWst Fnl		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Farah Mfg		14	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
6⅝	2⅝	Fedders Cp		183	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
22⅝	9⅝	FedrlCo 1.40	5	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
19⅞	12	FedMogul 1	10	28	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
16⅞	12	FedNMr .80	7	109	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
27⅝	15⅝	FedPap 1.50	6	12	24	23⅝	24 +	⅛
11	3⅝	FedSignl .40	5	16	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
54⅝	25⅝	FedDSt 1.24	19	376	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝+	⅛
29⅝	15⅝	FerroCp	7	5	23	22⅝	23 +	⅛
14⅝	7⅝	Fibreb .30p		78	8	7½	7½—	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	FidFin .34e	6	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
32½	25¼	FidelUn 2.46	6	18	28⅝	28	28⅝+	⅛
14	7⅝	FieldcrMll 1	32	29	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
12	6⅝	FiltrolCp .60	4	23	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
12⅝	7⅝	FinlFed	4	45	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
22⅝	13⅝	Firestn 1.10	9	203	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝+	⅛
16⅝	9½	FstChar .64t	8	255	13⅝	13⅝	13 +	⅛
27⅝	16⅝	FstChic .96	6	80	18	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
46⅝	34	FstInBn 1.10	12	15	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝+	⅛
19⅝	11⅝	FstMiss .36	3	82	12	11⅝	11⅝	
32⅝	21⅝	FstNBo	6	29	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
24⅝	16½	FstNStBn .88	6	6	20	20	20	
32	13⅝	FstPa .32	6	17	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
5⅝	1⅝	FPaMt 1.47e		17	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
10⅝	5⅝	FstUnR .96b	10	78	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
6	4⅝	FstVaBk .45	7	115	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
20⅝	11⅝	FWisCp 1.74	7	12	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
39	19⅝	FischM 1.70	8	4	27	27	27	
15⅝	9⅝	FishFds .48	5	55	11⅝	10⅝	11½+	⅜
14⅝	4⅝	FishrSci .20	8	10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
18⅝	7⅝	FleetEnt .24	24	258	18⅝	12⅝	13⅝+	⅜
10⅝	6⅝	FlexiVan .30	5	82	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
20⅝	11	Flintkot 1.16	7	38	15⅝	14⅝	15	
29	21	Flin pfB2.25		1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝+	½
14⅝	8½	FlaGas .90	6	61	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	¼
26⅝	13⅝	FlaPow 1.95	6	114	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
27	15⅝	FlaPwL 1.46	8	401	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
26⅝	18	FlaStl 1.50	3	3	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
49	15	FluorCp .40	16	228	42	41⅝	41⅝—	⅛
18⅝	10⅝	FMC .92	6	61	16½	16⅛	16½+	⅛
32	25	FMC pf2.25		6	29⅝	29	29⅝+	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Fd Fair .20		7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	FooteCB .80	7	1	9½	9½	9½	
42½	32⅝	FordM 2.40	53	745	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝+	½
14⅞	10⅝	ForMcK .92	5	164	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
26	19⅝	FMK pf1.80		12	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛
16	13⅝	FtDea 1.24a		12	14⅝	14	14⅝	
30⅝	13⅝	FtHowP .48	13	372	30⅝	29	30⅝+	1½
14⅝	7	FostWh 1.10	7	4	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+	⅛
41⅝	23	Foxboro .80	9	38	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
30⅝	13⅝	FrnklnM .50	14	48	29⅝	28	29 +	⅛
31⅝	22	FreepX 1.60	5	96	23¼	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
20⅝	14	Fruehf 1.80	9	155	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝+	1
7⅝	3⅝	Fuqua Ind	26	29	4⅝	4½	4½	

G

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
2⅝	⅝	GAC Corp		7	15-16	15-16	15-16	
10⅝	7⅝	GAF Cp .52	5	70	10⅝	10	10	
18⅝	13	GAF pf 1.20		5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
35⅝	23⅝	GATX 1.80	6	44	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝+	⅛
45	33⅝	GATX pf2.50		5	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝+	¼
25⅝	19⅝	GamSk 1.40	5	15	21½	21⅝	21½+	⅛
38⅝	23	Gannett .60	19	26	35	33⅝	33⅝—	⅛
29⅝	17⅝	GardDen .76	12	31	23	22⅝	22⅝+	½
14⅝	6⅝	Garfinkl .96	8	16	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
24⅝	11½	Garlock .96	7	6	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
13⅝	8⅝	Gas Svc 1.20	6	17	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝+	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Gateway In		6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8⅝	3⅝	GCA Corp	11	18	5⅝	4⅝	5 —	⅛
11¼	5⅝	Gemini Cap		1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
11⅝	7⅝	GnAInv .24e		11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
43⅝	31½	GnAOil .80b	11	24	40	39⅝	39⅝	
11⅝	7⅝	GenBanc .80	13	14	8⅝	8	8⅝+	⅛
12⅝	7⅝	GnCable .72	6	109	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
15⅝	10⅝	GenCig 1.30	7	3	13½	13⅝	13½	
24	7⅝	G Kinnea .54	8	16	20⅝	19⅝	20	
6½	2⅝	Gen Devlpt	4	3	4	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
50⅝	19	Gen Dynam	7	61	47⅝	47	47⅝—	⅛
52⅝	33⅝	GenEl 1.60	16	604	48⅞	48⅝	48⅞+	⅛
27½	18⅝	GnFood 1.40	12	875	27⅝	27	27⅝+	⅛
18⅝	12⅝	GnGth 1.22e	16	5	15½	15⅝	15½	
13⅝	4⅝	GenHost .50	5	18	12½	12¼	12¼	
14⅝	5	Gen Instru	12	102	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	½
20	6⅝	GenMed .20	10	7	15⅝	15½	15½—	⅛
59⅝	40⅝	GenMill 1.36	16	241	58⅝	58½	58⅝—	⅛
30	30	GenMills wl		5	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝—	⅛
55⅝	31¼	GnMot 2.65e	18	1287	55⅝	54⅝	55⅛	
69⅝	59	GnMot 5pf 5		5	65	64	65 +	1
51⅝	45½	GMot pf3.75		2	50½	50	50½+	1
8⅝	4⅝	GnPort .20p		37	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
17½	13⅝	GPubUt 1.68	6	236	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
11⅝	5⅝	GenRefr .40	3	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
42⅝	23⅝	GnSignal .76	13	50	38½	38⅝	38⅝+	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Gen Steel	3	22	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
25	16⅝	G TelEl 1.80	12	344	23⅝	23	23⅝	
16	13	GTFI pf1.30		y20	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
17⅝	15⅝	G Tire 1.10b	6	112	17⅝	17	17⅝+	⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Genesco Inc		110	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
19⅝	15	Genstar 1.20	5	5	17½	17½	17½	
42½	23¼	GenuPts .64	23	113	36⅝	35⅝	36 +	½
48	25⅝	GaPac .80b	16	438	43⅝	42⅝	42⅝—	½
77⅝	58	GaPw pf7.72		z280	65	65	65	
25	12⅝	Gerber 1.05	10	69	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
198½	127½	GettyOil 2e	14	47	188	186	186½+	1¼
18	16⅝	GettO pf1.20		2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
5⅝	4⅝	GF Bus .32a	5	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14⅝	10	GianPCem 1	8	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
12½	7½	GibrFin .391	5	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
7⅝	3	GiddLw .40a	3	48	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
13⅝	8	GiffdHill .52	5	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
35⅝	21¼	Gillette 1.50	15	145	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝+	⅛
11½	4⅝	Ginos Inc	14	240	11⅝	11	11⅝+	⅛
10¼	4⅝	Gleason Wk		9	6½	6⅝	6½+	⅛
17⅝	10	Global Mar	6	150	11⅝	11	11⅝—	⅛
20	12½	GlobeUn 1	8	28	20	19⅝	20	
14⅝	9⅝	GoldWt Fin	6	76	12	11⅝	12	
20⅝	13⅝	Goodrh 1.12	8	60	17	16⅝	16⅝	
21⅝	12⅝	Goodyr 1.10	10	336	21	20⅝	20⅝	
15⅝	6⅝	GorJwlA .32	5	19	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
29⅝	16	Gouldin 1.28	7	44	29⅝	28⅝	29 +	¼
22⅝	10⅝	Gould pf1.35		19	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
29⅝	22⅝	Grace 1.70	5	246	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝+	⅛
29⅝	17⅝	Graingr .30	27	8	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
15⅝	7⅝	GrandUn .80	10	23	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
25	13⅝	Granitv 1.50	6	21	24⅝	23⅝	24 +	⅛
13	6⅝	GrayDrg .50	4	7	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
13⅝	7½	GtAtlPac		78	12½	12¼	12¼+	⅛
17⅝	10⅝	GtLkDr 1.28	5	11	16⅝	16½	16⅝+	⅛
18	10⅝	GtNoIr 1.70e	15	8	14⅝	14⅝	14½	
42½	28⅝	GtNorN 1.80	6	13	40	39⅝	39½	
19	13⅝	GtWnFin .44	8	171	15⅝	15	15⅛+	⅛
46⅝	20⅝	GrtWU 2.92e	1	15	38¼	38	38	
19⅝	15	GtWn pf1.88		19	19	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
19⅝	13⅝	GrGiant 1.06	8	3	17⅝	17	17⅝+	⅛
15⅝	10½	Greyhd 1.04	10	144	13½	13¼	13¼+	⅛
3	1⅝	Greyhnd wt		10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1	Grolier Inc		18	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
20	10	Grumm .60	5	9	15	14⅝	15 +	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Guard Mtg		18	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9⅝	6⅝	GlfLfHld .56	7	63	7⅝	6⅝	7 —	⅛
4	1⅝	GulfMtg Rlt		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
23⅝	17⅝	GulfOil 1.70	5	534	23	22⅝	22⅝	
25⅝	11⅝	GulfResrc 1	3	105	17⅝	16⅝	17	
14⅝	10⅝	GlfStUt 1.12	8	134	14	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
22⅝	18¼	GlfWind .60	5	459	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
4⅝	3⅝	GlfW Ind wt		111	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
77½	45	GlfW pf 3.87		60	73⅝	72½	72½—	2½
		GlfWn pf wl		425	34½	34	34	
6⅝	1⅝	Gulton Ind	9	26	3½	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛

H

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
19⅝	10⅝	HallFB .50	18	37	17⅝	17⅛	17½—	¼
17⅝	11	HallPrt .80a	5	22	13⅝	13	13	
169	115	Hallibtn 1.32	16	377	143¼	140⅝	143¼+	1¼
17½	12⅝	HamrIP 1.20	5	40	15⅝	14⅝	15 —	¼
5½	3⅝	Hammond	6	5	4	3⅝	3⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	Handimn .40	5	23	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
30½	20⅝	HandH .80a	4	14	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
12⅝	6¼	HanesCp .68		23	12⅝	12¼	12¼—	⅛
49	24½	Hanna 1.35	10	16	49¼	48⅝	48⅝—	⅛
29⅝	14⅝	HarBrJ 1.20	8	80	26⅝	26½	26½	
8	3	Hardees	10	23	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
32¼	22	Harnisf 1.20	5	69	28½	28	28⅝+	⅛
19⅝	8	Harrah .26a	10	20	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
28½	14⅝	Harris 1.20	202	59	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝+	⅛
16⅝	10	Harsco 1.10	4	12	15⅝	15	15⅝+	⅛
10⅝	5⅝	HartSMx .60	9	120	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
19⅝	6¼	HarteHk .30	10	28	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
17⅝	14⅝	HattSe 1.44a		1	15⅝	15	15⅝+	⅛
25⅝	16½	HawEl 1.68	8	62	23½	23⅝	23½+	⅛
11⅝	7½	HayesAlb 1	7	91	10⅝	10	10⅝—	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Hazeltine		18	3⅝	3½	3½	
19⅝	8⅝	Hecks .12	9	19	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	½
23⅝	13⅝	HeclaM .37t	15	31	17	16½	16⅝+	⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Heilem .40a	8	16	10⅝	10	10⅝+	⅛
57	38⅝	HeinzH 1.28	13	296	52	51⅝	51⅝—	⅛
8	2⅝	Helene Curt	6	18	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
31½	21	Hellerint .84	10	49	24⅝	24⅝	24½+	⅛
44⅝	26	HelmrhP .30	8	29	35⅝	33⅝	33⅝—	1⅝
34⅝	21⅝	Hercules .80	50	644	28½	27⅝	28⅝+	1
20⅝	10⅝	HershFd .80	9	40	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝+	⅛
27⅝	20⅝	Hesston .80	4	27	21⅝	21½	21½—	⅛
30⅝	24⅝	Hesm pf1.60		5	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝+	⅛
50⅝	20½	Heubln 1.10	15	93	45⅝	44¼	44⅝—	⅛
120½	86⅝	HewltPk .30	30	229	101⅝	100⅝	101¼+	⅛
8⅝	3½	High Voltg	9	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
25	12¼	Hillenbd .68	8	22	21⅝	21½	21⅝+	⅛
30⅝	11⅝	HiltonHtl 1	14	77	30½	29⅝	30	
4⅝	2⅝	HMW Ind	4	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	¼
26½	11½	Hobart .80	13	39	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
15⅝	8½	HoernW .72	6	20	12½	12¼	12½+	⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Hoff Elctrn		27	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
15⅝	5⅝	Holiday .35	11	145	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
35⅝	22½	HollySug 3a	2	25	30⅝	29⅝	30¼+	⅛
55½	32⅝	Homestk 1a	13	038	40⅝	37½	37⅝—	2¼
40⅝	20⅝	Honywll 1.40	12	546	35⅝	33⅝	34⅝—	⅛
23½	12⅝	HoovBll 1.36	7	22	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
4½	1⅝	Horizon Cp		17	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
18	7⅝	HospAff .60t	8	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
26⅝	8⅝	HospCpA .24	18	21	22	21⅝	22 +	⅛
10⅝	5⅝	HostInt .36	7	43	10	9⅝	9⅝	
10⅝	7¼	Houdall .80a	5	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
15⅝	6	HougMif .60	8	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
11⅝	3⅝	HousFab .20	13	81	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝+	⅛
16⅝	11⅝	HousF 1.10	7	125	15⅝	15¼	15⅝—	⅛
30	25½	HouF pf2.50		5	30	29⅝	29⅝—	⅛
42	26⅝	HouF pf2.37		2	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	
26⅝	18	HousLP 1.56		92	21⅝	21½	21½—	⅛
60⅝	29⅝	HousNGas 1	14	131	58⅝	58	58 —	⅛
15	4⅝	HowJohn .24	13	556	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
15⅝	9	Hubbrd 1.60	6	42	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅛
21	13⅝	HudsA 1.60	5	9	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
5	3	HughHat .40	25	8	4½	4⅝	4½	
50½	40⅝	Hughes Tool	15	356	43⅝	41⅝	43¼+	2¼
14⅝	4⅝	Humana	8	24	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
17⅝	10⅝	HuntCh .30	18	13	11⅝	11	11⅝	
19⅝	6⅝	HuffyEF .60	4	61	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
18⅝	11⅝	Huyck .40	17	42	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Hydrometl .24	6	21	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	¼

I

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
16⅝	10⅝	ICInds 1.36	6	118	15½	15¼	15¼—	¼
76¼	62	ICInds pf 6		1	72	72	72 —	⅛
36⅝	27⅝	ICInd pf3.50		11	34⅝	34	34 —	⅝
6⅝	1⅝	ICN Pharm		21	3	2⅝	2⅝	
29	23⅝	IdahoP 2.06	8	x14	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝+	⅛
18⅝	11⅝	IdealBasic 1	7	32	15⅝	15	15⅝+	⅛
9	2⅝	IdealToy .10t	7	198	8⅝	7⅝	8 +	⅛
17⅝	2⅝	IDS Rlt .71p		80	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
26⅝	17⅝	IllPowr 2.20	9	307	25⅝	25	25⅝+	⅛
28⅝	17	ITW .50	18	18	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝+	⅛
11⅝	7½	ImplCpA .20	5	59	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
40⅝	28	INACp 2.10	11	143	34⅝	32⅝	33¼—	1⅝
5⅝	2⅝	Income Cap		16	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
20⅝	14¼	IndianGas 2	8	8	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
22	13	IndpIPL 1.82	10	50	21	20⅝	20⅝	
17⅝	10	IndiNat 1.20	20	9	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
8¼	5½	Inexco Oil		31	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	¼
84⅝	61¼	IngerR 2.48	11	110	72⅝	71⅝	72¼+	½
52½	38	IngR pf2.35		51	47	46⅝	47 —	¼
42	21⅝	InlCon 1.40a	7	15	43	42	43 +	1
45	32¼	InldStl 2.40a		140	40¼	40	40 —	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Inslico .70	5	73	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	½
13½	10½	Insil pfA1.25		3	12¼	12¼	12¼	
40⅝	22⅝	InspCop 1.20	37	8	25⅝	25⅝	25½+	⅛
3⅝	1	Instit InvTr		9	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	
8⅝	4½	Integon .32	8	36	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
39¼	18⅝	Interco 1.46	9	39	38⅝	38¼	38⅝—	⅛
6⅝	5⅛	Intercil Div	3	26	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
26½	24⅝	IntrikeInc 2	4	34	26⅝	25⅝	26 —	⅛
227⅝	157¼	IBM 7	17	701	213⅝	210¼	213¼+	⅛
35⅝	22½	IntFlav .30b	32	207	24⅝	24	24⅛—	⅛
30½	19⅝	IntHarv 1.70	4	422	24	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛
13	6⅝	IntHold .68e		127	13⅝	13	13⅝+	⅛
48½	30⅝	IntMinCh 2	4	189	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝+	⅛
11⅝	6½	Int Mining	4	21	7	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
26	17⅝	IntMulti 1.36	7	20	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛+	1
25⅝	21⅝	InNick 1.40a	7	183	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
61½	34⅝	IntPaper 2	12	411	58⅝	58⅛	58⅝+	⅛
9⅝	3½	IntRectif .15	20	11	6½	6¼	6½+	⅛
25⅝	14⅝	IntTT 1.52	6	365	21	20⅝	21 +	⅛
49½	32⅝	IntTT pfH4		3	42	42	42 —	⅛
51	34¼	ITT pf14.50		11	45½	45¼	45¼	
45	31⅝	IntTT pfJ4		2	41	41	41	
44⅝	32½	IntTT pfK4		23	40¼	40	40⅛—	⅛
30⅝	21	ITT pfN2.25		24	27	26⅝	27 +	⅛
53	37⅝	IntTT pfO5		6	46½	46½	46½+	⅛
24	11⅝	Intrpce 1.20	7	10	22⅝	22½	22½—	⅛
19	8⅝	IntrpubGp 1	5	5	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
15	5	IntrsBrd .80	6	18	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
16⅝	11⅝	IntrsPw 1.40	8	29	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
5⅝	3	IntrstUn .24		5145	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
34⅝	12¼	Iowa Beef	4	37	27⅝	27	27 —	⅛
13⅝	8	Iowa El 1.30	177	20	12⅝	12¼	12⅝—	⅛
18½	10⅝	IowaIlG 1.56	7	28	17⅝	17¼	17½+	⅛
21⅝	16⅝	IowaPw 1.84	7	14	20⅝	20¼	20¼	
17¼	14⅝	IowaPS 1.60	7	10	17	16⅝	16⅝	
6½	2⅝	Ipco Hosp	15	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
21⅝	13⅝	ITE Imp .80	7	70	15	14⅝	15 +	¼
14⅝	5⅝	Itek Corp		85	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	½
9½	3¼	Itel Corp	5	32	7	6⅝	6⅝	
12⅝	8½	IU Intl .85	4	680	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
32	22½	IUInt A		5	26½	26¼	26¼	

J

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
13½	8	JamesF .68	8	10	11	11	11	
16⅝	9½	Jantzen .70	5	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
11½	5⅝	JapanF .93e		37	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
38⅝	26¼	JeffPilot .72	13	33	30⅝	30¼	30¼—	½
112	101	JeC pf13.50		z60	109½	107⅝	108½+	½
98	93	JerCen pf 11		z100	98	98	98	
39½	31	JerCen pf4		z10	35	35	35	
25⅝	16⅝	JewelC 1.20	8	31	19⅝	19¼	19½	
44	22⅝	JimWalter 1	8	283	31⅝	31	31½—	¼
47⅝	28	JimW pf1.60		23	35	34⅝	35 —	⅝
17⅝	14	JHanS 1.50e		27	16½	16⅝	16¼+	⅛
21¼	13	JHanI 1.88a		17	20⅝	19⅝	20⅛+	⅛
26⅝	19	JhnMan 1.20	11	90	20⅝	20½	20⅝—	⅛
99⅝	72¼	JohnJn .80a	29	426	87⅝	85⅝	87⅝+	⅝
15½	8	JohnCon .80	8	28	12⅝	12	12	
14⅝	5	JonLogn .40	23	143	12⅝	12⅝	12½+	⅛
31	24⅝	Jorgen 1.60	4	7	29¼	28⅝	29 +	⅛
24⅝	11½	Jostens 1b		4	19⅝	19⅝	18⅝+	⅛
90	42⅝	JoyMfg 1.80	11	42	71⅝	70⅝	70⅝—	⅛
36⅝	35	JoyMfg wl		12	36½	35⅝	35⅝—	⅛

K

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5⅝	1⅝	Justice Mtg		4	2⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
34⅝	12⅝	KaisrAl 1.20	5	5	25	24⅝	24⅝	
40	35⅝	KI 4.75pf2.37		z110	39⅝	39½	39⅝+	⅛
7⅝	4⅝	KaisCem .50	8	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
15	11	KaiCe pf1.37		3	13⅝	13	13 —	⅛
14¼	10⅝	KaneMill .24	4	15	14	13½	13⅝—	⅛
26⅝	18⅝	KCtyPL 2.28	8	27	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
43⅝	39	KCPL pf3.80		z30	42½	42⅝	42½+	1½
21¼	10⅝	KCSouIn 1r	4	12	14⅝	14½	14½	
18⅝	11⅝	KanGEl 1.60	7	116	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
17⅝	14	KanNeb 1.52	7	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
18⅝	15⅝	KanPLt 1.52	9	27	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝+	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Katy Ind	6	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
15⅝	9⅝	Kty pfB 1.46		12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
10⅝	3	KaufBd .04p		145	7	6⅝	7 +	⅛
17⅝	9¼	Kauf pf1.50		2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
11⅝	7⅝	KaweckJ .40	9	12	7⅝	7¼	7⅝—	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	KeeneCp .20	4	29	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Keller .20	16	5	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
20⅝	14	Kellogg .70	18	356	20⅝	20	20⅝+	⅝
12	6⅝	Kellwood .80	7	6	11	11	11 +	⅛
43⅝	27	Kennmt 1.40	6	26	39	38⅝	38⅝	
41	29¼	Kennecott 1	10	989	29¼	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
18½	13⅝	KyUtil 1.74	10	36	19⅝	18⅝	17⅝—	⅝
95⅝	60	KerrMcGe 1	17	158	87⅝	85⅝	86⅝	
20	15	KeystCon 1a	3	10	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
23⅝	9⅝	Kidde .80	5	22	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
49	33⅝	Kidde pfB 4		4	47⅝	46½	46⅝+	⅛
34⅝	24⅝	KimbCl 1.68	8	270	33⅝	33⅝	33½—	⅛
9⅝	5½	KingDSt .40	8	51	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
16⅝	11	KirschCo .90	21	1	11½	11½	11½+	⅛
30⅝	14⅝	KnightRid .54	15	10	28	28	28 —	⅛
12⅝	4⅝	Koehring	4	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
35	30	Koppers n	8	89	35⅝	35	35⅝+	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Koracrp Ind	13	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
42	34¼	Kraftco 1.92	11	197	41⅝	41⅛	41¼+	⅛
34⅝	20⅝	KresgeS .24	39	897	34	33⅝	34 +	⅛
13⅝	8¼	Kroehler Mf		4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
24⅝	15⅝	Kroger 1.36	5	474	21	17⅝	18⅝—	2½
7⅝	4½	Kysor .20	22	1	5	5	5	

L

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
18⅝	12⅝	LacGas 1.60	6	17	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	½
18⅝	12½	LamSess 1b	7	5	13	12⅝	13 +	⅛
13⅝	8¼	LaneBry .72	8	18	11⅝	11	11⅝+	⅛
8½	3½	LearSieg .32	5	55	7⅝	7	7 —	⅛
27⅝	17⅝	LearS pf2.25		9	25½	24⅝	24⅝—	⅝
28⅝	12½	Leaswy .60b	11	19	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝+	1½
14⅝	8½	LeedsN .50	7	10	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
13½	9	LehPCt .80	6	5	10⅝	10	10½	
1⅝	9-16	LehVal Ind	25	8	1	1	1 —	⅛
12⅝	8½	Lehmn .72e		71	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
8½	2⅝	Lennar Crp		10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
24⅝	11⅝	Lenox .72	9	10	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
9	4⅝	LevFd Cap	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
36⅝	13	LeviStra .64	8	56	35⅝	34⅝	35⅝+	⅝
6⅝	1⅝	Levitz Furn		214	4⅝	4	4 —	⅛
6	2⅝	LFE Cp	5	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
20⅝	13⅝	LOF .80	7	39	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
8½	3⅝	LibbMcNL	7	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
13	7⅝	LibrtyCp .40	5	24	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Librty Loan		24	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅝	4	LibrtyLn pf		433	2⅝	2	2⅝—	2⅝
34	25⅝	LiggMy 2.50	9	29	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝+	½
88	74	LiggM pf 7		z100	78	77⅝	77⅝—	½
79⅝	49⅝	LillyEli 1.10	23	231	59⅝	58⅝	59	
35	23⅝	LincNat 1.40	10	85	28	27⅝	27⅝+	⅛
19	13⅝	LincPl 1.74e		16	17	16⅝	17 +	½
2⅝	1⅝	Lionel Corp		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9⅝	3⅝	Littonin 18t	8	433	7⅝	7	7⅝+	⅛
12	8⅝	Litton ptc pf		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
17½	10½	Litton pfB 2		4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
2⅝	1	LMI Inv		25	1	1	1	
13⅝	3⅝	Lockhd Airc	2	19	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
25½	14½	Loews 1.20	6	42	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	LomaFin .40	8	172	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
20½	12⅝	LomM 2.60e	8	39	14⅝	13⅝	14	
18⅝	5⅝	Londntn .40	5	10	11	11	11	
19½	9⅝	LoneStInd 1	9	70	16	16	16	
16½	10⅝	WngIsLt 1.50	7	620	15⅝	15	15⅝+	⅛
68⅝	51⅝	LIL pf .75		3	69	68	69 +	2
80	67	LIL pf 8.12		z30	74⅝	74½	74⅝+	2⅝
83	73⅝	LIL pf 8.30		z10	77	77	77	
116	104	LIL pfN 10		z70	109	109	109 +	1
76	44	Long Drg .80	29	35	72⅝	69	69 —	3⅝
13½	2¼	Loral Corp	8	22	10½	10¼	10⅝+	⅛
32⅝	19⅝	LaLand 1.12	9	186	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝—	⅛
17	8⅝	LaPacit .20	13	94	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
23½	17⅝	LouisGs 1.88	10	20	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	1
18⅝	8⅝	Lowenst .40		17	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝+	½
16⅝	9	LTV Corp	2	202	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
26⅝	12	LTV A 3.40t		1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
73⅝	42⅝	LTVCp pf 5		2	42½	42½	42½—	⅛
59⅝	35⅝	Lubrizol 1	17	96	46⅝	44⅝	44⅝—	1⅝
36⅝	8	LuckStr .64b	13	129	16⅝	16¼	16¼+	⅛
11⅝	7½	Ludlow .72	20	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
30	22	LukenSt 1.60	4	21	24	23	23⅝—	½
18⅝	12⅝	LykeYng 1e	1	94	13	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
36⅝	26⅝	Lykes pf2.50		45	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	1⅝
5⅝	3	LynCSys .20	11	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛

M

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8⅝	6¼	MacAF .60b	11	4	8	7⅝	8	
4½	1⅝	MacDonal	3	30	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	Macke .20	7	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	Macmill .25	5	66	4½	4⅝	4½+	⅛
14	9	Mcml pf1.20		1	13	13	13	
23⅝	12⅝	Macy 1.10	8	35	21⅝	20⅝	21⅝+	⅝
12	7⅝	MadisFd .60		84	11⅝	11	11	
6½	3⅝	MadSq Gar	8	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	MagicCf .32		208	5	4⅝	5 +	⅛
24½	11½	Mallory 1	19	21	19⅝	19½	19⅝—	⅛
26⅝	16½	MalHyde .56	12	5	22½	22½	22½	
5½	2	Manhat Ind		20	5⅝	5	5 —	⅛
14⅝	9	Manpwr .88	8	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
39⅝	24½	MfrHan 1.72	6	52	30	29⅝	29⅝	
50⅝	27⅝	MAPCO .70	15	898	39⅝	38	39⅛—	⅛
12	5⅝	Marathn Mf	2	20	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
53⅝	29⅝	MaraO 1.80a	10	130	47⅝	46⅝	47⅝+	½
29	13⅝	Marcor 1	9	55	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
57	26½	Marcr pf A2		3	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝+	⅛
18⅝	8	Maremt .40	11	142	18⅝	18¼	18½	
20⅝	14⅝	MarMid 1.80	5	86	16⅝	16	16⅝	
37½	13⅝	MarionL .32	10	304	14⅝	13½	14⅝+	⅝
30⅝	18⅝	Marley .60	11	35	28½	27⅝	28⅝	
11⅝	6⅝	Marqtt .50e	6	12	9	8⅝	8⅝	
17	6½	Marriot .37t	19	132	13⅝	12⅝	13 —	⅛
61⅝	41	MrshMc 1.80	21	66	57⅝	55⅝	57¼+	1
26⅝	15⅝	MarshF 1.24	12	39	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝+	⅝
18⅝	13⅝	MartMa 1.30	5	67	15⅝	15	15⅝	
16⅝	11⅝	MridCup .54	6	8	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
55⅝	30	MascoCp .36	21	82	48⅝	48	48 —	½
27⅝	16½	Masonite .54	159	87	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝+	⅛
17⅝	13⅝	MassyFer 1	4	36	16½	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
11⅝	7⅝	MasMt 1.19e	7	41	9⅝	9½	9½+	⅛
16¼	11⅝	MasCp 1.59e		40	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
10⅝	10⅝	Masln 1.03e		20	11⅝	11	11⅝	
9½	12	MatsuE .28a	13	8	17	16⅝	17	
48½	22⅝	MayDSt 1.60	15	121	48⅝	47⅝	47⅝—	⅛
20	14⅝	MayerOsc 1	7	5	20½	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	MaysJ .26p	189	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
31½	19⅝	Maytg 1.36a	20	123	31⅝	30	31⅝+	1⅝
11⅝	5⅝	MBPXL .20e	5	3	9	9	9 —	⅛
80⅝	27⅝	MCA Inc 1	10	608	78⅝	74⅝	77 —	⅛
14½	7⅝	McCord 1	8	12	14½	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	McCrory Cp		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
56⅝	41⅝	McDerm .80	8	1100	41½	39⅝	41⅝+	⅛
60½	24⅝	McDonalds	28	324	53⅝	52⅝	53⅝	
18	8⅝	McDonD .40	8	80	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
21⅝	11½	McGEd 1.20	12	254	21⅝	21	21¼+	⅛
13⅝	6	McGrwH .56	10	88	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
22½	13	M GH pf1.20		5	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
51	29⅝	McIntyr .25e	7	z300	36	36	36	
31	10⅝	McKeeCo 1a	7	5	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
36⅝	16	McLean .80	9	7	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝+	⅛
16½	13	McLout 1.60	5	47	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
11⅝	7½	McNeil .80	6	21	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
18⅝	13⅝	MeadCp 1.20	6	320	18	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
35⅝	27⅝	Mea pfA2.80		8	35⅝	35	35⅝+	⅛
36	28½	Mea pfB2.80		6	35⅝	34⅝	35⅝+	⅛
20	13	Medusa 1.40	10	3	16	16	16 +	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	MEI Cp	5	31	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
19⅝	6⅝	MelvilSh .48	13	149	19⅝	19	19⅝—	⅛
14⅝	2½	Menasc .10r	4	34	10½	10	10⅛—	⅛
60	28½	MercStr .80	24	6	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝+	⅛
85⅝	57½	Marck 1.40	25	320	77⅝	76	76⅝—	⅛
13⅝	8⅝	Meredith .70	4	26	11⅝	11	11⅛—	⅛
20⅝	10⅝	MerrLyn .60	7	238	16⅝	16⅛	16½—	⅛
29	18⅝	MesaPet .05	15	301	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛
37⅝	23	MesP pf1.60		157	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
11⅝	7	Mesabi 1.22e	9	179	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
22	14½	MestaM .80	14	3	17	17	17	
18⅝	12¼	MGM .75e	6	105	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
15⅝	5¼	Metrom .68	9	152	15¼	14⅝	15¼+	½
79½	64⅝	MtE pfH8.32		z200	71½	71	71 —	⅛
76½	63	MetE pf8.12		z120	71	71	71 +	½
19½	8⅝	MGIC In .18		496	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
14⅝	6½	MichGs 1.10	6	1	12½	12½	12½—	⅛
29	14⅝	MhTube 1.28	5	4	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
26⅝	25⅝	MhWl pf2.67		18	26	25⅝	25⅝	
15⅝	8⅝	Microdot .60	5	32	12⅝	12½	12⅝+	⅛
26⅝	9⅝	Micrcw .79t	8	20	16⅝	16	16¼—	⅛
14	10⅝	MidCTl 1.08	8	34	12⅝	12	12¼—	⅛
16⅝	12⅝	MidSUt 1.26	7	400	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
3⅝	1	Midind Mfg		23	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
20	10⅝	MiddRoss 1	4	30	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
31⅝	17½	MilesLb 1.28	9	15	26	26	26	
12¼	4⅝	MillBrd .36a	11	36	9⅝	9½	9½+	⅛
68	43	MinMM 1.35	27	301	59⅝	58⅝	59⅝—	⅛
18⅝	13⅝	MinnPL 1.56	7	55	17½	17¼	17⅝—	⅛
13⅝	9⅝	MirroAl .96	8	8	12¼	12¼	12¼	
16½	9	MissnEq .28	6	8	10⅝	10¼	10⅝+	⅛
22⅝	16⅝	MissRiv 1.20	4	33	21	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
17½	10⅝	MoPac pf 1		5	16⅝	16½	16½—	⅛
20⅝	14⅝	MoPICe 1.80	7	8	20	19⅝	20 —	⅛
11⅝	8	MoPSv .84b	7	5	9⅝	9½	9½	
48⅝	34⅝	MobilOl 3.40	6	585	46⅝	45⅝	46¼+	½
5½	1½	Mobile Hom		19	4	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
15½	8½	Mohasco .60	5	57	13⅝	13	13¼	
5⅝	1⅝	Mohk Data		29	3¼	3⅝	3⅝	
18⅝	8⅝	MohkRub 1	5	17	18	17⅝	18	
22¼	14⅝	Molycrp .60	4	26	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
9⅝	5⅝	Monogr .20	4	12	7½	7⅝	7½	
11⅝	7	MonrEq .20	18	686	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝+	⅛
79	41	Monsan 2.60	10	686	80¼	78⅝	79⅝+	1⅝
87⅝	48	Mons pf2.75		12	89	87½	89 +	1⅝
30	24¼	MonDU 2.08	8	4	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
28½	21⅝	MonPw 1.80	8	28	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
23	19⅝	MonSt 1.80a		50	22	21⅝	21⅝+	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	MONY .70e	9	16	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
95⅝	27⅝	MoorMc 1.40	4	99	70	68⅝	68⅝—	⅛
71	44⅝	Morgan 1.80	11	204	53⅝	52⅝	53 —	⅛
27	13½	MorrsKn .88	6	24	22⅝	22¼	22⅝—	⅛
4⅝	1½	MorseEl Pd		3	2⅝	2⅝	2½	
9⅝	2⅝	MorseSh .28	9	99	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	MtgeTr Am		21	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
15⅝	10⅝	MorNor .66	9	42	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
57⅝	33⅝	Motorola .70	37	427	44⅝	43¼	43⅝—	1⅝
44⅝	25⅝	MtFuel 1.48	11	8	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝—	⅛
20	16⅝	MtStTel 1.32	8	16	18⅝	18⅝	18½+	⅛
8⅝	4½	Munford .36	5	26	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Munfd pf.40		2	5	5	5 —	⅛
16⅝	11	Munsng 1.08	16	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
10½	10¼	MurphC 1.20	7	12	16⅝	16	16	
20⅝	15½	MurpOil .60	4	91	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
17⅝	12	MurryOh 1	5	6	14	13⅝	14 +	⅛
15⅝	12⅝	MutOm 1.32		17	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
9⅝	4	MyersL .60	10	52	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛

N

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
42½	22¼	Nabisco 2.30	12	149	37⅝	35¼	37⅝+	1⅝
33⅝	17	NalcoCh .60	20	95	29⅝	29½	29½+	⅛
15⅝	4⅝	NarcoSci .40	7	7	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
23⅝	9⅝	NashuaC .60	8	162	9½	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
15⅝	7⅝	NatAirl .50	8	128	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
15⅝	7⅝	N Avia .69e		12	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
13⅝	9⅝	NatCan .53	4	22	10	9⅝	9⅝	
34⅝	19⅝	N Can pf1.50		2	20	20	20 +	⅛
32⅝	27	N Chem .20	28	218	33⅝	32¼	32¼—	1⅝
9⅝	5⅝	NatCityL .50		5	7	7	7 +	⅛
44½	25⅝	NatDst 2.72	5	22	40⅝	40¼	40⅝+	⅛
17⅝	13⅝	NatDist 1.20	6	31	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
23½	18⅝	NatFuel 2.06	6	17	21½	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
15	8⅝	NatGyp 1.05	9	64	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Nat Home		97	4⅝	3⅝	4 +	⅛
7½	3⅝	NatInd .20	3	33	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
12⅝	9½	NtInd pf1.25		3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
20¼	9½	Nt MedCare	16	45	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
49⅝	9⅝	Nat Semicn	35	866	45	44⅝	44⅝—	⅛
11¼	6⅝	NatSvcIn .74	7	24	8⅝	8¼	8⅝+	⅛
16½	11⅝	N Stand .90	5	6	12⅝	12½	12⅝+	⅛
46½	30½	N Starch .80	16	88	43½	43⅝	43½	
45⅝	32¼	NatStl 2.50a	5	29	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝—	⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Nat Tea		11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
35½	22⅝	Natoma 1.20	4	91	27⅝	25⅝	27 —	⅛
33⅝	14½	NCR Cp .72	7	465	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝+	⅛
18⅝	6⅝	Neptune .38	8	2	16¼	16⅝	16⅝	
20⅝	15⅝	nevPw 1.50	6	19	17	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
23	20⅝	NevP pf2.30		z1150	22	21	21 —	1
18⅝	14	NevP pf1.60		z50	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	⅛
19½	13	NEngEl 1.78	7	54	18½	18⅝	18½+	⅛
13½	8⅝	NEnGE 1.28	7	15	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
27⅝	22¼	N EngT 2.36	10	71	25	24⅝	25 +	⅛
14⅝	8¼	Newhall .60	9	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
26⅝	18¼	Newmt 1.60	11	62	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
81	63¼	Nwmt pf4.50		2	79½	79½	79½—	1⅝
23⅝	16⅝	NYSEG 2.20	6	101	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
23½	19¼	NYSE pf2.12		1	20¼	20¼	20¼+	⅛
12⅝	8⅝	NiaMP 1.24	7	212	12⅝	12¼	12⅝—	⅛
97½	87	NiM pf 10.60		z200	94½	94½	94½	
76	63	Nia M pf7.72		z160	73	72	73 +	2
59½	51⅝	NiaM pf 6.10		z100	54⅝	54½	54⅝+	¼
53	49⅝	NiaM pf 5.25		z250	48½	45⅝	45⅝—	1⅝
41	31	NiaM pf 3.90		z40	36	36	36 +	⅛
37	29	NiaM pf 3.60		z50	33½	33½	33½+	½
15	11	NiaShr 1.10e		6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
17⅝	11⅝	NL Ind 1	5	128	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
18½	12⅝	NLT Cp .40	6	214	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
71	57⅝	NorflkWn 5	9	42	67⅝	66⅝	67⅝+	1⅝
15⅝	12½	Norlin 1.25	3	51	13	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
22⅝	10⅝	Norris 1.20	7	15	19⅝	19	19	
44⅝	24⅝	NoACoal .80	8	45	32⅝	31½	31½—	1⅝
10⅝	5⅝	NoAMt 1.15e	9	32	6½	6⅝	6½+	⅛
24⅝	12⅝	NoAPhl 1.30		12	19⅝	19	19⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	NoCAir .10e	7	14	2½	2⅝	2½+	⅛
1⅝	11-16	NoGaAir wt		16	11-16	11-16	11-16	
10	6⅝	NoestUt 1.02	6	272	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
24⅝	17⅝	NorIllGas 2	7	25	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
24½	19½	NoIlG pf1.90		6	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
18⅝	12⅝	NIndPS 1.36	9	22	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
76	51⅝	NNGs 3.70a	7	160	76⅝	73⅝	74½—	1½
80	74	NoNG pf6.84		z150	74	74	74	
84½	80	NoNG pf5.50		z20	82½	82½	82½+	⅝
26⅝	15⅝	NoStPw 1.84	9	188	26⅝	26	26 —	⅛
48	41	NSPw pf4.10		z100	43⅝	43⅝	43¾+	⅝
4⅝	2⅝	Northgt .50e	163	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
33⅝	22⅝	Northrp 1.60	5	101	31⅝	31	31½—	⅛
33	23⅝	Nrthp pf1.45		3	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝—	⅛
22⅝	11⅝	NwstAirl .45	8	60	20	19⅝	19⅝	
47⅝	34	NwtBnc 1.70	9	50	40⅝	39⅝	40⅝+	1
30⅝	13⅝	NwEn cf1.80	6	9	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝+	⅛
35½	18⅝	NwtInd 1.75	3	25	32⅝	32½	32⅝+	⅛
16⅝	8½	Nwstind wt		4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
79⅝	49⅝	Nwtin pf4.20		6	72⅝	72½	72⅝+	⅛
12½	7⅝	NwMu 1.01e	11	34	10	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
45	33⅝	NwtStW 2.40	10	20	34⅝	33⅝	34 +	⅛
28⅝	20⅝	Norton 1.70	7	3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝+	⅛
22⅝	10⅝	NorSlm .50b	12	308	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝+	⅛
48	25⅝	NorlS pf1.60		12	47⅝	47	47⅝—	⅛
18⅝	10⅝	NucorCp .28	4	18	14	13⅝	14	
11⅝	6⅝	NVF 1.77t	1	59	6⅝	6½	6⅝—	⅛

O

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
11⅝	5½	Oak Ind .40	7	19	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
14½	7¼	Oakite P .84	7	2	10½	10½	10½+	⅛
22⅝	12⅝	OcciPet .75e	4	1093	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
12½	6⅝	OccidPet wt		363	7⅝	7	7⅝—	⅛
70⅝	42	OccidPt pf 4		21	50½	49½	49½—	2½
73	40¼	OcciP pf3.60		90	51½	49½	50⅝—	1⅝
22⅝	19	OcciP pf2.50		20	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
36	22⅝	OcciP pf2.16		25	27	25⅝	25¼—	1⅝
21⅝	13⅝	OgdenCp 1	3	28	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
16⅝	12½	OhioEd 1.66	9	136	16⅝	16¼	16¼—	⅛
106	99	OhE pf 10.76		z160	101	100⅝	101 +	⅛
117½	101	OhPw pf 14		10	113	113	113 —	⅛
73	63	OPwB pf7.60		z00	67	67	67 +	1
13⅝	8¼	OKC Cp .80	4	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
25½	17⅝	OklaGE 1.40	11	24	21⅝	20⅝	21 —	⅛
11½	9½	OklGE pf.80		z100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
25⅝	17⅝	OklaNG 1.60	8	15	23⅝	23	23⅝+	⅛
29⅝	14⅝	OlinCp 1.20	5	96	27⅝	27	27⅝+	⅛
27⅝	13⅝	Olinkraft 1	9	30	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝+	⅛
13½	7⅝	Omark .50	4	47	10⅝	10	10 —	⅛
11	7¼	Oneida .76	5	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
12⅝	7½	OrangR 1.28	8	36	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
16½	3⅝	Orange .18	13	58	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
38⅝	24⅝	OtisElv 2.20	7	625	37⅝	35⅝	37⅝+	⅝
27	11	OutMar 1.20	11	194	26	23⅝	25½+	1½
16⅝	8	OutletCo .75	5	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
21¼	9	OvernitT .80	10	8	19⅝	19⅝	19¼	
15⅝	8⅝	OverShip .15	3	77	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅝
42⅝	25¼	OwenCn .88	20	35	39½	39	39½+	1
50¼	32	OwenIll 1.72	9	164	48⅝	48½	48½—	⅛
79½	62½	OwnIl pf4.75		2	78	78	78 —	½
14⅝	7¼	Oxfrdind .60	5	14	14⅝	14	14 —	⅛

P - Q

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
23½	18⅝	PacGas 1.88	7	372	21⅝	21⅝	21½—	⅛
19	14⅝	PacLtg 1.68	7	49	17⅝	17	17 +	⅛
26⅝	13⅝	PacPetrl .80	11	12	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝+	⅛
21	14⅝	PacPw 1.70	9	136	19⅝	19	19⅛—	⅛
15½	12⅝	PacTT 1.20	8	18	14	13⅝	14 +	⅛
9⅝	7½	PacTin .80a	7	10	9⅝	9¼	9⅝+	⅛
8½	2¼	PaineW .30e	3	51	6⅝	6	6⅝—	⅛
10⅝	8⅝	PaW pf1.30		4	12⅝	12	12⅝+	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	PalmBc .25	5	107	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
9⅝	3	Pamida .05e	9	96	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
5⅝	2	PanAm Air		177	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
34¼	27¼	PanEP 2.18	7	25	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝+	⅛
11	6⅝	Paprcft .60b	5	13	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
15⅝	8⅝	Pargas .98	7	18	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
24⅝	13¼	ParHan 1.12	7	14	22⅝	22	22	
19⅝	10⅝	ParkPen .48	8	10	13½	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
39⅝	14	Pasco 25c	20	10	38	37⅝	37⅝+	⅛
16⅝	6½	Payls nw .36	8	8	15⅝	15	15	
22	9½	PeabGa .08r	11	56	18	17	17 —	1
2⅝	1	Penn Cent		65	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	PennDix .24	6	21	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
63¼	36½	Penney 1.16	32	226	51½	50	51	
20	15⅝	PaPwLt 1.80	7	56	19⅝	19	19⅝+	⅛
103	100¼	PaPLt pf 11		z120	101¼	101	101¼+	⅛
92	79	PaPL pf8.70		z170	82	81¼	82 —	⅛
93	79	PaPL pf8.60		z100	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝+	⅛
52	44½	PaPL pf4.50		z20	46	46	46 +	⅛
25½	17⅝	Pennwlt 1.36	8	180	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝+	⅛
43¼	31	Penwl pf2.50		3	40	39⅝	40 +	1
22	18⅝	Penwl pf1.60		132	20⅝	20¼	20⅛+	⅛
23½	17	Pennzol 120	7	865	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	
80	68½	Pennz pfB 8		2	77⅝	77	77⅝+	1
7⅝	3⅝	PeopDrg .20	9	2	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
37¼	30¼	PeopGs 2.68	6	84	35⅝	35	35⅝+	⅛
70¼	40⅝	PepsiCo 1.60	17	191	72⅝	69⅝	72⅝+	2
30	16	PerkElm .28	25	206	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝+	⅛
25⅝	16⅝	Pet Inc 1.58	7	17	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
15½	11	Petinc pf 1		12	14¼	14¼	14¼	
14¼	10	Petinc pf.88		2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
13⅝	6⅝	PeterPl .88	16	5	12½	12½	12½	
71⅝	34	PetrieS .88e	21	6	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝+	⅛
24½	8⅝	Petrolan .30	9	19	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
22¼	16½	Petrlm 2.01e		7	21	21	21 +	⅛
36⅝	23⅝	Pfizer .76a	14	249	28⅝	27⅝	28⅛	
40¼	29	PhelpD 2.20	12	163	32¼	31½	32	
15½	11⅝	PhilaEl 1.64	8	246	14⅝	14⅝	14½	
93	74	PhilE pf9.50		z20	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	
84	67	PhilE pf8.75		z830	75	73	73 —	1
76	59½	PhilE pf7.85		z30	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝+	½
75	57½	PhilE pf7.80		z510	67	65⅝	67 +	1½
73⅝	57	PhilE pf7.75		z30	65	65	65 —	1
68½	57	PhilaEl pf 7		z100	61½	61⅝	61½+	½
46⅝	37	PhilE pf4.68		z120	40	40	40	
44	35	PhilE pf4.40		z30	37½	37½	37½	
44	33½	PhilE pf4.30		z280	38½	37½	38½+	2
12⅝	10¼	PhilaSub .70	7	25	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
59¼	40⅝	PhilMorr .90	15	667	51⅝	50⅝	51⅝+	⅛
6	2	Philips Ind		20	3⅝	3¼	3¼—	⅛
60⅝	37	PhilPet 1.60	11	389	55⅝	54⅝	55⅝+	⅛
8½	3⅝	PhillVnH .40		47	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
19½	7⅝	Pickwk .08e	9	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
15	9¼	PiedNG 1.40	5	5	14¼	14	14¼	
6⅝	2⅝	Pier 1 Imprt	16	6	4	4	4	
85¼	36	Pillsbury 2	16	119	85	84	84½	
43	42¼	Pillsbury wl		2	42¼	42¼	42¼	
31⅝	19½	Pion Cp 1.20	18	90	30⅝	30½	30½—	⅛
20⅝	11¼	PitneyB .68	18	30	18½	18½	18½	
81¼	36⅝	Pittston 1.60	7	304	66⅝	64⅝	66¼+	1½
37⅝	31½	Pittston wl		20	33⅝	33	33⅝+	⅛
23	15¼	Pizza Hu	15	604	24½	22⅝	24 +	1⅝
5⅝	1⅝	Plan Resrch	8	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅝	2¼	Playboy .12	10	34	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
18⅝	6⅝	Plessy 1.38e	6	127	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	PNB MR .40	15	10	4½	4½	4½	
43½	15	Polaroid .32	26	2250	38⅝	37	37⅝—	1⅝
13¼	3⅝	Ponderosa	25	83	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
18½	8⅝	PopeTa .60b	10	1	14¼	14¼	14¼+	⅛
20¼	13⅝	Portec 1b	4	6	17	16¼	16⅝—	⅛
17⅝	12⅝	PortGE 1.58	8	56	16⅝	16¼	16⅝+	⅛
106½	99½	PoG pf 11.50		z500	103¼	102⅝	103	
58¼	23⅝	Potltch 1.50	12	31	46½	46¼	46¼—	⅛
13¼	10	PotmEl 1.16	9	201	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
56½	50	PotEl pf5.50		z40	52½	51⅝	52½+	⅛
54¼	50	PotEl pf5.46		z10	51½	51½	51½	
45	35½	PotEl pf4.84		z110	39	39	39	
34¼	26⅝	PotEl pf2.44		11	30	28⅝	30 +	1
32	24½	PPG In 1.80	9	117	32¼	31⅝	32¼+	⅛
12⅝	6	Premier .36	7	8	9⅝	9⅝	9	
100⅝	78½	ProctGam 2	22	161	89⅝	88⅝	89¼+	⅛
8⅝	5⅝	ProdRsh .30	9	8	7	7	7	
38⅝	18⅝	Prolar 1.40	3	8	32⅝	32⅝	32½	
6	3⅝	PSA Inc		52	4	3⅝	4	
16⅝	12¼	PSvCol 1.20	7	52	15⅝	15	15	
17⅝	12	PSvEG 1.72	8	237	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
112	104	PSE pf 12.25		z2290	110	108½	109½—	½
99	82	PSEG pf9.62		z50	89¼	89¼	89¼+	⅛
76¼	64½	PSEG pf7.80		z20	72	72	72 +	1
78	65	PSEG pf7.70		z100	71	71	71 +	1
76	61	PSEG pf7.52		z50	69	69	69 +	1
54	45	PSEG pf5.28		z50	50⅝	50⅝	50½+	1½
52	42½	PSEGpf5.05		z10	48	48	48 +	1
41	29⅝	PSvInd 2.56	11	192	38⅝	38⅝	38½+	⅛
101	99	PSInd pf9.44		z2250	102½	101¼	102½+	1½
44	36	PSInd pf3.50		z320	39½	39	39½+	1½
13½	11	PSInd pf1.88		z80	12	12	12 +	⅛
13	11	PSInd pf1.04		z400	11⅝	11½	11½—	⅛
18⅝	1½	PSvNH 1.80	7	8	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
21¼	11⅝	PSvNM 1.28	9	75	18¼	17⅝	18¼+	⅝
9½	3	Pubickr Ind	10	16	5¼	4⅝	5 +	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Pueblol .22p		37	2⅝	2¼	2⅝—	⅛
27½	18⅝	PugSdP 2.16	6	17	26	25⅝	26 +	⅛
34	25⅝	Pullmn 1.20	8	126	26¼	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
15⅝	7⅝	PurexCp .96	9	213	15½	15	15⅝—	⅛
290	14¼	Purex pf1.35		5	21	20½	21 +	1
3⅝	1½	Puritn Fash		48	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
36⅝	17⅝	Purolator 1	13	32	37½	35½	37⅝+	1⅝
20½	12⅝	QuakOat .84	14	320	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
102¼	99	QuaO pf9.56		z220	101	101	101	
54	38⅝	QukOat pf 3		3	52	51	52 +	1
26¼	15	QuakStO .72	10	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
7⅝	4	Questor .12t		3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛

R

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
45¼	36	RalstonP .90	17	630	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝—	⅛
5⅝	2½	Ramad .08p	10	167	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
10	6⅝	Rancoin .40		29	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
8¼	5	RapAm .37p		29	6	5⅝	5⅝	
31¼	17¼	Raybest 1.50	4	4	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
22⅝	7⅝	Raymint .48	7	130	17⅝	16¼	17 —	⅛
59⅝	25¼	Raytheon 1	12	187	55½	55	55 —	⅛
21⅝	10¼	RCA 1	14	566	19⅝	18⅝	19	
55½	39	RCAcvpf 4		7	50½	50	50½	
3½	1	vjReadg 1pf		3	2	2	2 —	⅛
27	15⅝	RdgBate .35	4	466	17⅝	16¼	16⅝—	1¼
4½	1⅝	Redman Ind		31	2⅝	2	2⅝+	⅛
14⅝	7⅝	ReeceCp .74	10	10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
36½	16¼	Reed Tool	11	138	32⅝	31⅝	31⅝—	1
15⅝	10¼	ReichCh .66	5	7	11¼	11¼	11¼—	⅛
18¼	18⅝	RelianEl .90	5	129	16⅝	16	16 —	⅛
51	35	Relian pf 3		4	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	
8½	4⅝	RellGp .20p		33	7	6⅝	7 +	⅛
16¼	7⅝	ReG pfC.65p		18	8⅝	8¼	8⅝—	⅛
18¼	10¼	ReG pfB.55p		2	12	12	12 —	⅛
14⅝	7½	Republic Cp	4	18	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
12	8⅝	RepFinS .80	6	9	9½	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1	RepMtg Inv		17	1⅝	1	1 —	⅛
35⅝	22⅝	RepStl 1.60a	3	91	29⅝	29¼	29⅝—	⅛
10⅝	4⅝	ResrvOil .12	27	59	7⅝	7	7⅝	
22½	13⅝	RetailCred 2	8	12	21⅝	20⅝	21⅝+	⅛
37¼	17⅝	RevcoDS .40	19	101	34⅝	34¼	34⅝+	½
14½	6¼	RevCop .25p	8	28	7	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
81¼	47⅝	Revlon 1.40	19	157	76¼	75⅝	75⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Rexham .20	7	68	4	3⅝	3⅝	
14⅝	12⅝	Rexnrd 1.20	6	10	23	22⅝	22⅝	
37	22⅝	Rexn pf2.36		2	35	35	35 +	1
60⅝	49½	Reynln 3.08	9	140	59⅝	58⅝	59¼+	⅛
68⅝	52½	Reyln pf2.25		2	66	66	66 —	½
24⅝	14⅝	ReynMet 1a	6	449	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝+	½
59	44½	ReyM pf4.50		3	50	49⅝	50 +	⅛
18⅝	7	ReySec .48a	5	11	8½	8¼	8½+	⅛
12¼	8	Richardsn 1	9	43	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
24½	13⅝	RichMar .64	12	86	22⅝	21⅝	22	
14⅝	9⅝	Richmnd .88	7	290	10¼	9⅝	10¼+	⅛
17¼	10¼	RiegelT 1.30	7	57	17⅝	16⅝	17¼+	⅛
18⅝	8	RioGran .60	8	89	18¼	17⅝	18¼+	⅛
18⅝	7½	RioGr pf.80		51	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
18¼	4⅝	Rite Aid .16	16	383	14¼	13⅝	14	
24⅝	11½	RivianF .90	10	57	20⅝	20	20⅝+	⅛
16	9	Robshaw .70	23	8	12	11⅝	12 +	⅛
23⅝	13¼	Robrtsn 1.30	6	131	21⅝	20	21¼+	⅛
15⅝	9	Robins .24a	18	112	18⅝	18⅝	18½+	⅛
17⅝	10⅝	RochG 1.28b	6	41	15½	5⅝	15⅝—	⅛
17⅝	9⅝	RochTel .76	9	18	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
11¼	4⅝	Rockowr .52	15	5	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅛
25½	18⅝	Rockwllnt 2	8	55	22	21⅝	22	
22½	17	RkInt pf1.35		7	19⅝	16⅝	19⅝	
86½	46½	RohmH 1.28	27	65	59⅝	59	59 —	⅛
11	7⅝	Rohrlnd .48		34	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
22⅝	11½	Rollins .30	16	147	22½	22¼	22½+	⅛
8¼	4⅝	Ronson .14p	22	7	5¼	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
16	9½	Roper 1.20		18	14⅝	14	14 —	⅛
25¼	17⅝	RorerA .90	9	79	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
48¼	27⅝	Rosario .40b	14	370	33	30½	31¼—	2¼
19⅝	8⅝	RoyCCol .72	13	64	15⅝	15	15⅝—	⅛
39¼	24½	RoylD 3.26e	3	232	35½	35¼	35½+	¼
7½	3⅝	Roylind .45t	9	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	RTE Cp .16	30	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
25⅝	14	Rubbrm .40	24	36	24⅝	24¼	24¼—	⅛
25⅝	11	Rucker .20	5	199	16⅝	15½	16	
12	5⅝	RossTog .76	18	25	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
9	3⅝	Ryder Sys		750	7½	6⅝	7⅝+	⅛

S

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
41⅝	25	SabineR .56	10	21	35⅝	35	35 —	⅝
3½	1⅝	Safegrd Ind	18	23	2½	2⅝	2½+	⅛
52⅝	34⅝	SafewyStr 2	11	519	49⅝	49¼	49¼—	⅛
7⅝	3	Saga Corp	7	105	7⅝	7	7 —	⅛
39¼	24½	StJoMin 1.20	8	204	37⅝	35⅝	37⅝+	⅛
12⅝	8⅝	StJoLtP 1.12	18	28	11⅝	11	11 —	⅛
27⅝	21⅝	StLSaF 2.50	7	11	23½	22	22 —	⅛
11⅝	9½	StPaulS .96a		28	11	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
31⅝	19½	StRegP 1.40	7	1789	32	31⅝	32 +	½
7⅝	3½	Salant .24b	10	11	5½	5⅝	5½+	⅛
13⅝	10⅝	SanDGs 1.20	11	100	11⅝	11	11⅛	
10⅝	2⅝	Sandrs Asso	2	11	7½	7⅝	7½	
14¼	5⅝	SJuanR .99t	6	2	8¼	8⅛	8¼+	½
37¼	24¼	SFeInd 1.80	9	503	31⅝	30⅝	31¼+	⅝
8⅝	7	SFeInd pf.50		5	8	7⅝	8	
35⅝	18⅝	SanFeInt .30	9	102	23¼	21⅝	22⅝—	⅛
14	5⅝	SargWel .40	8	2	11½	10⅝	11½	
5½	3	Saul REst		34	3⅝	3	3 —	⅛
8⅝	6⅝	SavanE .38r	4	36	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
13	9	SavnEA 1.34		3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
3½	1⅝	Sav A Stop		3	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
6⅝	3	SavODr .15e	10	109	6	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
7⅝	1⅝	SavInB Mch	4	45	4⅝	3⅝	4⅛+	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Saxon Ind	16	110	4	3⅝	3⅝	
3⅝	2	SCA Svc		22	2⅝	2½	2½	
6	2⅝	Schaefer Cp		7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
67⅝	44⅝	SchergPl .88	23	198	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝—	⅛
30⅝	15½	SchlitzBr .68	1	214	20⅝	19⅝	20⅛+	⅛
90½	69	Schlumb .60	22	462	71	7	70⅝+	⅛
14⅝	9	SCM Cp .58	4	29	11⅝	11	11	
10	4⅝	SCOAInd .68	7	21	10	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
9⅝	6	ScotLad .36	4	89	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
19⅝	9⅝	ScotFet 1.08	11	54	19½	19⅝	19½+	⅛
17⅝	8¼	ScottFor .74	6	58	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
19⅝	12⅝	ScottPap .68	9	584	16¼	15⅝	16¼+	⅛
11½	5	Scottys .10	15	12	6½	6⅝	6½+	⅛
15	8⅝	ScovillMfg 1	18	46	11⅝	10⅝	11 —	⅛
36⅝	25½	Scovll pf2.50		4	29½	29⅝	29½+	1
6⅝	4	ScudDuoVt	10	57	5⅝	5	5	
8½	7⅝	Scudd pf.83e		95	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
24⅝	10⅝	Sea Cont .30	3	11	14	14	14 +	⅛
31½	17⅝	SeabCL 1.40	6	247	21	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
6⅝	2½	SeabWA .14t	4	26	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
37	25⅝	Seagram .80	12	42	26⅝	25⅝	25¼—	½
6⅝	3	Seagrave	10	5	5	5	5	
14⅝	7	SealdPw .80	8	19	14⅝	14	14¼+	½
25⅝	13½	SearleG .52	11	704	16¼	16¼	16⅝—	⅛
74⅝	48⅝	Sears 1.60a	29	513	71⅝	70¼	71⅝+	⅝
4	1⅝	Seatrain Lin	300	51	3	2⅝	3	
38⅝	21½	SedcoInc .33	6	161	23½	22¼	22¼—	1
7⅝	3¼	SvcCpInt .12	4	6	5	4⅝	4⅝	
11⅝	5½	Servomt .60	7	29	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	¼
7⅝	3⅝	Shakspre .28	27	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
14	5½	Shapell .10	7	38	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
57⅝	39⅝	ShellOil 2.60	6	77	53¼	53	53 —	⅛
10½	4¼	ShellrGl .56	5	159	10	9⅝	10 +	⅛
38½	24	ShellGl pf 3		1	36¼	36¼	36¼+	½
17⅝	10⅝	ShllGl pf1.35		5	16¼	16¼	16¼+	⅛
48⅝	34¼	SherwW 2.20	7	108	34⅝	33¼	33⅝—	⅛
76	56¼	Shr W pf4.40		z130	58	58	58 —	½
10⅝	8¼	SierrPac .92	8	13	10	9⅝	10 +	⅛
16⅝	14⅝	Signal .98b	6	77	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
41¼	32½	Signal pf2.20		1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝+	⅛
41½	23½	SignodeCp 1	12	67	35⅝	34⅝	35⅝+	1⅛
9⅝	2½	SimPrec .12	10	27	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
24	12	Simm .88a	13	6	18	18	18 —	⅛
19⅝	8¼	SimpPat .40	23	165	14	13⅝	14	
17⅝	9½	SingerCo .40		209	12	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
39	27½	Singr pf3.50		10	31½	31	31¼+	¼
29⅝	10¼	SkaggCo .60	12	18	28	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
11⅝	6⅝	Skil Corp	148	6	9	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
26	13½	Skyline .24	120	384	16⅝	16¼	16¼+	⅛
11	7¼	SmithAO .60	17	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
6⅝	15⅝	SmithInt .36	9	237	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝+	⅛
57¼	43½	Smithkline 2	13	24	54	53½	54	
13⅝	7⅝	SmithTr .45	9	9	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
19⅝	10½	Smucker .80	10	16	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
12½	7¼	SolaBas .70	5	17	10⅝	10½	10½	
4⅝	1⅝	Sonesta Int	1	1	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
13⅝	5	SonyCp .84e	27	248	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
36	28	SooLin 3.15e	7	6	30¼	30	30	
9	4½	SOS Con .34	5	17	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
16⅝	9⅝	SCarEG 1.48	8	131	16⅝	16	16⅝—	⅛
29½	23½	SCEG pf2.50		2	26½	26½	26½+	⅛
16¼	9½	SoJerIn 1.56	7	4	16⅝	13	13	
13⅝	7⅝	Southdown	5	244	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
24¼	16½	Sdwn pf1.80		38	22¼	20½	22 +	⅛
16	9½	SoestBkg .80	9	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
8½	5½	SoestPS .64r	5	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
21½	16⅝	SoCalE 1.68	6	109	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
14⅝	8⅝	SouthCo 1.40	8	1119	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
59½	41	SoNRes 1.65	7	78	45⅝	44½	44½—	⅛
34	28⅝	SoNETl 2.84	9	16	31½	30⅝	31½+	⅛
31⅝	24⅝	Sou Pac 2.24	12	191	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
56⅝	40	Sou Ry 2.12	11	81	51¼	51¼	51½	
6⅝	52	Sou Ry pf.59		14	5⅝	5½	5½+	⅛
33	19¼	SouUGs 1.60	8	28	34	33⅝	34 +	1
29½	15⅝	Southld .40b	13	93	25	24⅝	25 +	1
8⅝	4⅝	SwstFor .20	6	17	6⅝	6⅝	6½	
19	12⅝	SwtFl pf1.50		2	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
11½	9⅝	SwstPSv .90	9	82	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
9⅝	5	Sparton .24a	4	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
48⅝	25⅝	SperryR .76	11	229	43⅝	41⅝	42⅝—	⅛
12⅝	5⅝	Sprague El		20	7⅝	6⅝	7	
10⅝	8⅝	Spring M .75	20	11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
20⅝	14⅝	SquarD 1.10	13	70	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	½
41½	24⅝	Squibb .64	17	456	35½	34⅝	35¼+	½
65	34⅝	StaleyM 1.60	6	216	56⅝	54⅝	54⅝—	1⅝
33⅝	19⅝	StPoor 1.92a		33	22⅝	21⅝	22	
39⅝	33	StBrand 1.14	17	232	39¼	37⅝	37⅝—	1⅝
50¼	45	StdBr pf3.50		z40	47½	47½	47½+	⅛
50⅝	28¼	StBPaint .32	26	25	42½	42⅝	42⅝+	⅛
33	22⅝	StdOilCal 2	6	287	32⅝	31⅝	31⅝—	⅛
53¼	36	StdOilInd 2	8	517	48⅝	48	48⅝—	⅛
85¼	44⅝	StOilOh 1.36	22	193	75⅝	73	75½+	2½
55	50	SO Oh pf3.75		z30	50	50	50 —	¼
11⅝	6⅝	StdPress .40	5	24	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
8⅝	5⅝	StdPrud .66	14	10	6¼	6	6¼	
10⅝	7⅝	Standex .56	5	4	10	9⅝	10	
21¼	12⅝	StanWks .96	9	48	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
8⅝	6	Stanray .60	53	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
12	9⅝	StaMS 1.10e		5	11⅝	11	11⅛	
87	40	StaufCh 2.40	8	240	80½	79	79⅝—	⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Sterchl .48	11	6	6⅝	6	6 —	⅛
25½	15⅝	SterDrug .70	14	343	19⅝	19	19⅝+	⅛
5⅝	2	SterlPre Ht	6	19	5	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
17	8	Sterndnt .40	8	49	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
19⅝	10⅝	StevensJ .80	10	72	15	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
26⅝	17	StewWa 1.92	7	21	23⅝	23	23	
22⅝	13⅝	StokVC 1.20	7	34	21	20½	20½—	⅛
12⅝	10⅝	StokVC pf 1		z100	11½	11½	11½	
72½	33⅝	StoneW 2.50	9	17	57⅝	56½	57 —	⅛
20⅝	9⅝	StopShp 1.10	6	59	20⅝	19⅝	20⅛—	⅛
17⅝	10⅝	Storge Tech	7	110	13⅝	13	13⅝—	⅛
21⅝	12⅝	StorerBdg 1	8	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
12	6⅝	StridRite .70	7	6	11½	11½	11½—	⅛
42	19	StuWor .32	12	4	39⅝	39½	39½—	¼
65½	46	StuWr pfB5		1	63	63	63 +	1
31½	16	SIW pfA1.40		11	30	30	30 +	¼
3¼	1¼	Suave Shoe	7	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
18½	11⅝	SubProGs 1	7	34	17	16½	16⅝—	¼
8⅝	4⅝	SuCrest .30	4	12	7	7	7	
14⅝	9½	Sun Chm .40		7	10⅝	10⅝	10½	½
37½	29	SunOil 1r	6	5	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝—	⅛
40½	32	Sun O pf2.25		25	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝+	⅛
21¼	11⅝	Sunbeam 1	13	122	19¼	18⅝	19¼+	⅝
26½	12⅝	Sundstrd .80	6	257	18	17⅝	17⅝	
40	29⅝	Sunds pf3.50		1	37¼	37¼	37¼—	⅛
16½	9	SunshMg .36	19	10	12½	12	12 —	⅛
27⅝	15	SupVal 1.10	8	15	27¼	27	27 —	⅛
249	153	SuprOil 1.30	12	13	187½	186½	186½—	1
5⅝	3	SupmkG .28	31	19	4½	4⅝	4⅝	
18⅝	9⅝	Superscpe	4	23	15½	13	13 —	⅛
6⅝	2⅝	SutroM .25p	20	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8¼	4	Swank .48	7	37	8¼	7⅝	8 —	⅛
23¼	12½	Sybron .84	9	88	19⅝	17½	17⅝—	1½
41¼	28	Sybrn pf2.40		1	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝—	½
9⅝	3	Systron Don	7	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	

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1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
28½	11⅝	TaftBrd .80	8	53	20⅝	19⅝	20¼+	1⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Talcott Nat		1	3	3	3	
8⅝	5	Talley .60	5	16	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
11⅝	7⅝	Talley pfB 1		8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
18	9½	TempEl 1.04	9	77	16⅝	16½	16⅝+	⅛
50⅝	11⅝	Tandy Corp	12	125	44⅝	43⅝	44⅝—	⅛
14	12⅝	Tandycft wl		453	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
7⅝	4	Tappan .20		15	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Technicolr	5	23	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
14⅝	5	Technicon	18	51	9	8⅝	9 —	⅛
43⅝	18¼	Tektronx .34	13	21	41⅝	41	41 —	½
6	2⅝	Telcor .25	6	11	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
25¼	9½	Teledyn .32t	9	169	23	22⅝	22½+	⅝
62½	48¼	Teledyn pf 6		4	59½	59¼	59¼—	1
9⅝	1½	Teleprmpt		148	5⅝	5¼	5¼—	⅛
3½	2⅝	Telex Cp	10	181	2½	2	2	
27⅝	19⅝	Tennco 1.76	6	668	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
3⅛	¼	Tennco wt A		240	¼	¼	¼—5-32	
100½	74	Tennc pf5.50		4	93⅝	91¼	91¼—	⅝
29⅝	12⅝	TesoroP .40 3	94	4⅝	14⅝	14½	14½—	¼
28⅝	21⅝	Texaco 2a	6	982	25	24⅝	25 +	⅛
40	28¼	TexCom .90	12	32	35⅝	35	35⅝+	⅝
39⅝	25½	TexETr 1.70	8	89	32⅝	32½	32½+	⅛
28	26	TxET pf2.87		44	27⅝	27½	27½+	⅛
33⅝	23⅝	TexGsT 1.88	7	39	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝+	⅛
35⅝	23⅝	Texgslf 1.20	7	45	29	28⅝	28⅝	
14	8⅝	Texasind 1b	9	2	12¼	12¼	12¼+	⅛
119⅝	61	TexInst 1	36	225	102¼	99⅝	100⅝+	⅝
10⅝	6¼	Texas Intl	5	243	7¼	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
21½	12¼	TexOGs .01b	7	113	15¼	14½	14⅝—	⅛
21¼	15½	TexPac Ld	17	3	18⅝	18¼	18⅝+	⅛
25¼	16⅝	TexUt 1.24	11	729	21½	20⅝	21⅝+	⅛
8½	2⅝	Texfl Ind		74	6	5⅝	5⅝—	¼
26	12⅝	Textron 1.10	9	67	22⅝	21⅝	22 +	½
32½	20¼	Textr pf2.08		3	27	26½	27 +	⅝
24⅝	15	Textr pf1.40		19	20½	20⅝	20⅝—	½
17½	9⅝	Thiokol .70	5	40	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
46½	25⅝	ThomBet .76	20	41	35½	35	35½	
11	5	Thomin .40b	19	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	ThomJW .50	10	30	7⅝	7	7 —	⅛
6⅝	4⅝	ThrftDs .40	12	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
19⅝	9⅝	TI Corp 1	16	62	11	10⅝	11 +	⅛
42⅝	20¼	TidwatM .20	6	9	32	31⅝	32	
16⅝	7¼	TigerInt .40	13	55	13⅝	13	13⅝+	⅛
61	24⅝	TimeInc 2	13	79	57⅝	56⅝	57½+	1⅝
19⅝	10⅝	TimeMir .50	11	136	17	16½	17 +	⅛
40	24⅝	Timkn 2.20a	73	50	38⅝	37⅝	38⅝—	⅛
13⅝	9½	Tish Rlty		23	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
8	5	TobinP .15e		7	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
9⅝	4⅝	Todd Shipyd		5	8¼	8¼	8¼	
22⅝	16⅝	TolEdis 2.12	7	51	22½	22⅝	22⅛—	⅛
13⅝	6⅝	TonkaCp .40	8	24	10⅝	10⅝	10¼—	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	ToolRol .48b	16	1	7	7	7 +	⅛
29⅝	13½	TraneCo .96	9	64	22⅝	21⅝	22	
39½	24⅝	TranUn 1.60	14	53	26	25½	25⅝+	⅛
12½	5⅝	Trans W Air		165	7	6½	6½—	⅛
16⅝	10¼	TWA pf 2		17	10⅝	10¼	10¼—	⅛
13⅝	7¼	TranWP 16	8	18	12	11⅝	12 +	⅛
10⅝	6	Transam .42	11	190	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
22¼	17½	TraInc 1.84e		75	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝+	½
9⅝	7⅝	Transco .80	10	109	8½	8	8	
8¼	5⅝	Transcn .45	8	8	7	7	7	
7⅝	4⅝	TranOh .20r	4	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
19⅝	12⅝	Tranwy 1.40	6	31	16⅝	15⅝	16 +	⅛
28½	10⅝	Travlrs 1.08	12	385	22¼	22⅛	22¼—	⅛
36½	27	Travlr pf 2		10	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝+	½
11⅝	4⅝	TRE Corp		41	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
22⅝	16	TriCont .96e		1	20⅝	20¼	20½	
34⅝	28½	TrCn pf2.50		1	30½	30½	30½	
⅝	10¼	Triaind .90a	3	16	11⅝	11¼	11⅛—	⅛
13	5⅛	TriaPfc .30p		3	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
34	9½	TrinityInd 1	6	39	33	32½	32½—	⅛
26	13⅝	Tropican .20	18	76	24⅝	24	24¼	
27	14½	TRW In 1.20	9	210	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝+	⅝
62¼	40½	TRW pf4.50		2	56½	55	56½	
66	41⅝	TRW pf4.40		9	62	1	61⅝+	⅛
12⅝	7⅝	TucsonG .96	7	268	11⅝	11½	11½—	⅛
15⅝	5⅝	TwenCen .40	7	192	14⅝	14	14⅝+	⅝
19⅝	8½	TycoLb .20e	9	28	13⅝	13	13¼	
24½	13½	TylerCp .60	4	17	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛

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1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
27¼	13⅝	UAL In .60a	19	146	24¼	23⅝	24 —	⅛
24½	17	Uarco 1.20a	3	14	19	18⅝	19	
14⅝	10¼	UGI Cp 1.32	6	7	12½	12¼	12½+	⅛
27	25	UGI pf2.75		z70	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
12⅝	8½	UMC Ind 1	7	5	10	9⅝	10 +	⅛
3	1⅛	UMET Tr		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
10½	7½	Unarco .50	3	15	8⅝	8¼	8⅝+	¼
47⅝	32½	UniNV 2.92e	9	12	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝+	⅝
10⅝	6¼	UnBanc .84b	9	28	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
76⅝	37½	UnCamp 2	13	270	75⅝	74⅝	75¼—	1⅝
66¼	40⅝	UnCarb 2.40	7	438	60	58¼	60 +	1⅝
13⅝	7	UnComm 1p	6	90	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝+	¼
8⅝	2⅝	Union Corp	10	47	6½	6⅛	6⅛—	⅝
13⅝	9⅝	Un Elec 1.28	8	100	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	
80	67⅝	UnEl 71pf 8		4	72	71½	72	
71	64	UnEl pf7.44		1	66	66	66 —	½
47	38	UnEl pf4.50		z450	42	41½	41½—	1
37	30¼	UnEl pf3.50		z280	34	34	34 +	1⅛
25⅝	23¼	UnEl pf2.72		1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
14⅝	10¼	UnPac pf.47		32	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
3¼	1⅛	Uniona Inc		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
82¼	61⅝	UPacCp 2.80	20	102	74⅝	73⅝	73⅝—	1⅛
50⅝	32½	UnOCal 1.98	6	302	48½	47	47 —	⅝
6⅝	2½	Un Fidelity	15	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
66	43	UOCa pf2.50		12	63	61	61	
10	6⅝	Uniroyal .70	9	356	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
81⅝	65½	Uniryal pf 8		z110	76¼	76	76 —	½
8	3⅝	Unit Brands		84	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
8⅝	5⅝	UnBrnd pfA		16	6⅝	6¼	6⅝+	⅝
8¼	6	UnitCp .72e		19	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
8⅝	4⅝	U FinCal .20	5	12	6⅝	6½	6½	
12⅝	6⅝	UnGasP .72	9	45	12¼	12	12¼+	⅛
12½	6⅝	Un Guarnty	15	16	8⅝	8	8	
23½	17½	U Illum 2.32	5	39	21⅝	21½	21½—	¼
12⅝	6½	Unitind .40	6	35	10⅝	10¼	10¼—	½
5¼	1⅝	UnitInn .10		15	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
12¼	9¼	UJerBk 1.04	8	9	10¼	10¼	10¼	½
15½	10⅝	UnitMM .80		14	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
20	8	Un Nuclr	44	68	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
2½	1½	UnitPk Min		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
16	6	UnitReig .48	5	2	9½	9½	9½	
36⅝	25½	USFid 2.48	13	25	33⅝	32⅝	33¼+	⅛
17⅝	12⅝	USFoS 1.50e		6	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
21⅝	14⅝	USGyps 1.60	15	65	16⅝	16½	16½—	⅛
25½	20	USGy pf1.80		10	21¼	21¼	21¼	
7⅝	2⅝	US Home		40	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
5⅝	2½	US Ind .20		106	4¼	4	4	
14	6¼	USLeasg .28	7	66	8⅝	8	8⅝+	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	US RltyInv		67	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
14¼	7⅝	US Shoe .95	8	163	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
71⅝	38¼	US Stl 2.80	5	277	66⅝	65⅝	65⅝—	⅛
22	19⅝	USTobac .90	11	24	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
62⅝	37¼	Unit Tech 2	7	917	54⅝	53⅝	53⅝—	⅝
149⅝	86¼	UnTech pf 8		19	128	125	125 —	5
16	12½	UnitTel 1.12	9	154	14¼	14⅝	14¼	
2	7-16	UnitTel wt		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
20⅝	16⅝	UnTl 2pf1.50		22	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
24	19	UnTel pf1.50		1	21	21	21	
9⅝	3½	Unitrode Cp	8	2	5	5	5	
31	16⅝	Univar 1.40	4	2	25⅝	26⅝	25⅝+	¼
41¼	25½	UnLeaf 2.24	7	18	39⅝	39	39⅛—	⅝
19⅝	19⅝	UnivLeaf wl		1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
18	9½	UOP .67p	11	107	10⅝	10¼	10⅝+	⅛
53	30	Upjohn .96	18	464	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝—	⅛
17⅝	9¼	USLIFE .32	5	250	11⅝	11⅝	11¼—	⅛
10⅝	8½	UslifeF .96a	10	15	10⅝	10	10	
22⅝	12	USM stpl.20	4	150	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	
27⅝	19⅝	USM pf2.10		10	24	23⅝	24 +	⅝
74⅝	39½	Utahint 1a	15	116	55	54	54⅝+	⅝
28⅝	23⅝	UtahPL 2.36	8	89	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝+	⅛
29⅝	26⅝	UtPL pf2.80		133	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
26	17	UV Ind 1b	3	26	19½	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛

V

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
23½	13⅝	Vail In 3.40e	3	11	15⅝	15	15 —	½
16½	6½	Varian .20	14	393	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝+	⅛
27⅝	19⅝	Veeder 1.72	6	12	20⅝	20	20 —	⅛
5¼	3	Vendo Co		8	4	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅝	2	Venice .20		30	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
14⅝	11	VestSe 1.27e		11	12¼	12¼	12¼	
39½	21½	Vetco Offsh	11	87	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
26¼	13⅝	VF Corp 1	9	58	25⅝	24⅝	4⅝—	⅛
10	2⅝	Viacom Int	11	34	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	VictCom .10		14	4	3⅝	4 +	⅛
13⅝	8¼	VaEPw 1.18	7	430	13½	13¼	13½+	⅛
88	70	VaEP pf8.84		z30	83½	82½	83½+	1⅛
73	55	VaEP pf7.20		z100	67	67	67	
42	24½	VaEP pf4.04		y20	38½	38½	38½+	½
27¼	25½	VaEP pf2.90		26	27½	27¼	27¼+	¼
7⅝	3¼	Vornado Inc	20	21	5½	5⅝	5⅝	
35¼	23½	VulMat 1.80	6	1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝+	⅛

W

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
51	40	WabR pf4.50		z90	43½	41	42½+	1½
25½	12½	Wachcva .76	8	16	18⅝	18	18 —	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	WachRl .04p		22	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
13⅝	10	Walgreen 1	9	4	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
44	25⅝	WlkrA 1.40a	9	24	27⅝	26⅝	27	
25¼	14⅝	WallBus .55	8	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
10⅝	6	WallMur .60	5	58	10⅝	9⅝	10 +	⅛
15⅝	11⅝	WalMart .06	27	98	14⅝	14	14 —	⅛
16⅝	6⅝	WangL .10	14	99	11⅝	11¼	11⅛—	1⅛
11½	7¼	Warnaco .80	21	66	10⅝	10⅛	10¼—	⅛
8½	4¼	WrnerCo .50	6	27	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
22⅝	8¼	WrnCom .50	8	241	20⅝	20¼	20⅝+	⅛
40⅝	17	WrnC pf1.25			540½	40	40½+	½
38½	25	WarnerL .92	17	350	35	35⅝	35⅝+	⅛
17⅝	13⅝	Warn S 1.20	7	7	17½	17¼	17½	
20⅝	12	WashGs 1.88	5	12	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
13½	9½	WashNat .80	6	21	11⅝	11½	11½	
29⅝	23⅝	WasN pf2.50		1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
15⅝	12⅝	WashStl 1a	4	12	12⅝	12¾	12⅝—	⅛
19⅝	16½	WasWat 1.52	9	17	19½	19¼	19½+	⅛
11⅝	4	Waste Mgnt	8	307	7½	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
28⅝	11⅝	WatkinJ .20	15	18	27⅝	27¼	27¼—	1
5	3	WayGos .40		6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
14¼	10½	WayG pf1.60		1	14½	14½	14½+	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Wean Unit	4	77	5	4½	4⅝—	⅛
16¼	10⅝	Wea pf1.87k		2	14¼	14¼	14¼+	⅛
7⅝	4½	Weathrd .40	5	4	5½	5½	5½	
5¼	2½	Webb Del E	12	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6½	6¼	WelMcL .60	9	30	6⅝	6¼	6⅝+	½
21⅝	15	WeisMkt .60	8	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
20⅝	12⅝	WellFco .96	6	364	15½	15⅝	15½+	¼
8⅝	3¼	WeiFM .10e		16	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
23	18⅝	WstctTr 1.80	7	5	21⅝	21½	21⅝+	⅛
52	45	WPP pf4.50		z20	48	48	48 +	⅛
39	19⅝	WstPlPep 2	9	18	35½	35	35½+	⅝
9½	5⅝	WnAirL .40s	9	365	8	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
27⅝	15⅝	WnBnc 1.40	6	34	19⅝	19	19⅝+	⅝
19	7⅝	WnNoA .05r	4	72	13⅝	13½	13⅝—	⅛
9⅝	5¼	Wn Pac Ind	10	64	7¼	6⅝	7¼+	¼
14⅝	8⅝	WnPubh .80	5	2	11⅝	11¼	11¼—	⅛
15⅝	9½	WUnion 1.40	47	147	13⅝	13⅝	13¼—	⅛
44⅝	30	WnUn pf4.60		1	40	40	40 +	1
20	9¼	WestgEl .97	33	942	13½	12⅝	13	
31½	19¼	Wstvco 1.50	6	40	31	30⅝	31 +	⅝
17	12	Weybrg 1.28	8	10	16¼	15¼	16¼+	1
43¼	27⅝	Weyerhr .80	25	503	39½	38⅝	38⅝+	½
23⅝	10¼	WhelFry .40	11	68	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
31⅝	16½	WhelP 1.05p	1	23	17⅝	17¼	17¼—	¼
50¼	41	WhelPit pf 5		z90	46	45⅝	45⅝	
29¼	15⅝	Whirlpl .80	21	305	27	26¼	26⅝+	½
23⅝	8⅝	Whitcn .80a	7	412	23	21⅝	22⅝+	⅝
35½	29	WhitC pfC 3		7	35	35	35	
12½	7⅝	WhitcM .10p	8	45	8½	8¼	8⅝+	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Whittaker	12	37	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
15	7⅝	WickesCp 1	38	91	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝+	⅛
4¼	2⅝	WiebdtSt .28	12	6	3½	3⅝	3⅝	
37⅝	25⅝	WilmsCo .60	5	260	29	28½	28½—	½
54	29⅝	WilmsCo wt		10	37¼	37¼	37¼—	¼
41	27⅝	WinnDx 1.44	14	198	37⅝	35⅝	37 —	⅝
51¼	37	WinnDix B		4	49⅝	48⅝	48½—	1⅝
6⅝	3⅝	Winnebago		60	4⅝	4	4 —	⅛
29⅝	22⅝	WiscEl 1.92	11	x487	28¼	28	28⅛—	⅛
102	88⅝	WisE pf8.90		y50	93½	93½	93½+	1½
88	79	WisE pf7.75		y150	82	82	82 +	2⅝
19⅝	15½	WisGes 1.70	7	99	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
25⅝	24⅝	WisG pf2.55		z520	25½	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
16¼	11⅝	WiscPS 1.38	9	195	16	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
27½	17¼	Witco 1.20	6	30	18½	18	18½+	⅛
62	42⅝	Witco pf2.65		1	45	45	45 —	1
3⅝	1⅝	WolvrW .05e	13	30	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
17¼	6⅝	Wometco .60	8	16	14¼	13⅝	13⅝—	½
25	7	WoodsCp .48	9	17	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛+	⅛
18⅝	9⅝	Wolwth 1.20	8	501	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛+	½
29	21	Wolw pf2.20		23	29⅝	29¼	29⅝+	⅝
6⅝	2⅝	World Airw	7	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
65	41⅝	Wrigly 2.40a	10	18	60½	59⅝	60¼+	¼
4⅝	1⅝	Wyly Corp		19	3	3	3	

X

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
87⅝	50⅝	XeroxCp 1	19	1055	59⅝	58⅝	58⅝—	1⅝
12½	7¼	Xtra Inc	6	13	8¼	7⅝	8¼+	⅛

Y

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
12	4⅝	Yates Ind	9	1	8	8	8	
13	8⅝	YngSDr .60a	4	18	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛

Z

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
20⅝	9⅝	ZaleCorp .80	8	22	20¼	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
16⅝	13	Zapata .30b	3	54	13⅝	13¼	13¼—	¼
6⅝	2⅝	Zayre Corp		93	6⅛	5⅝	6 +	⅛
28⅝	10	ZenithRad 1	52	68	24	23⅝	24 +	⅝
12⅝	4½	Zurn Ind .32	12	44	10	9⅝	9⅝	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

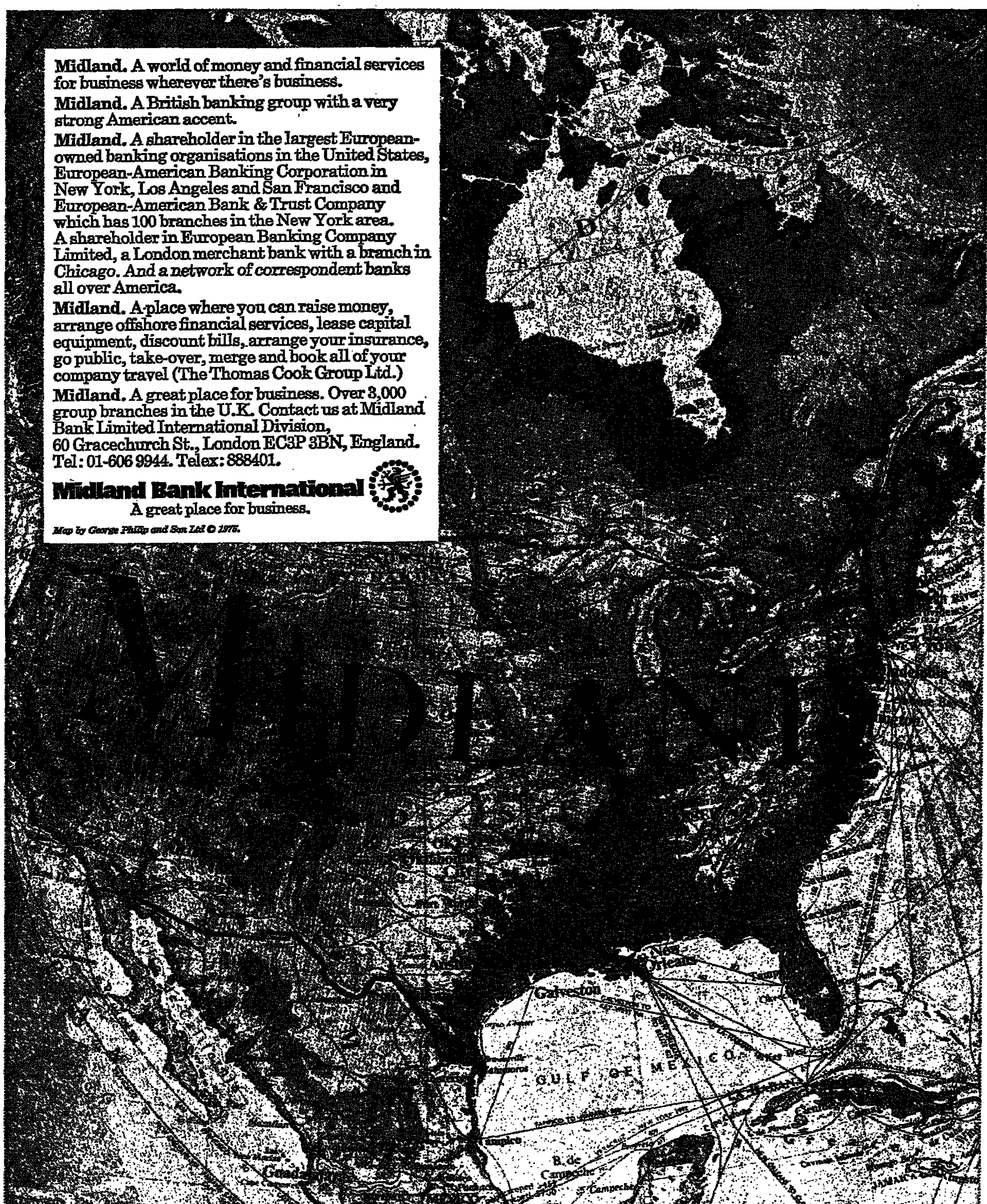
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American Stock Exchange Trading, Oct. 22

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
6⅝	3⅛	AAV Cos .28	4	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	ArdMt .40b	17	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
2⅝	1⅛	Acme Haml	9	12	1⅝	1¼	1¼—	⅛
2	⅞	Acme Prec	12	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
5	1⅛	Action .05e	8	39	5	4⅞	5 +	¼
2½	¾	Adam Russl	7	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅝	7-16	ADM Indust		4	¾	¾	¾	
14	6	AdobeO .10e	11	13	11¼	11	11¼	
4½	2	A&EPlast P	5	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
1⅞	½	Aegis Corp	6	31	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅞	2⅛	AeroFlo .15e	10	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
7⅝	5⅞	Afffil Pub .40	5	2	6⅝	6¼	6¼—	⅛
3⅞	2	After Six .10	3	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	¼
35	21½	AlanWd .25p	2	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Alaska Airl	4	11	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
3¼	⅞	Alba Waldn	27	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
11⅝	5⅛	Alcolc .12e	6	3	8½	8½	8½	
5½	3⅜	Alleghy Airl		19	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
25	20½	AllegA pfC 3		2	21	2	21	
7⅝	¾	Alleg Cp wt		1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
7½	4½	AllianT .42e	3	3	6½	6½	6½+	¼
2½	1⅝	Allied Art		23	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
16⅝	13¼	AlldThr 1.30	6	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
4½	1¼	Altamil Cp	3	1	3¼	3¼	3¼+	⅛
14¼	6½	AlterFds .50	7	2	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
51	41½	Alcoa pf3.75		z100	43¼	43¼	43¼+	¼
13¼	3⅛	AMAX wt		43	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	—⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Amco Ind	6	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅝	1	AHessL wt		74	1⅝	1	1⅝+	⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Am Agroncs	10	10	4¼	4¼	4¼	
8⅝	5	AmBiltrt .50	7	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	¼
5⅛	2⅝	Am Fletch		4	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
15⅞	8⅝	A GarPd .34	6	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Am Intl Pict	4	16	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	A Israel .26r	3	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
19⅛	8⅛	AMaizeB .40	4	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
8	1⅞	AmMot Inns		47	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞+	⅛
34½	26⅛	AmPetrof 2	6	8	28	27⅝	28 +	⅛
6⅝	2⅜	A Precs .25e	7	10	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1½	Am Rlty Tr		30	2	1¾	1¾+	⅛
2⅝	1⅜	Am Recreat		8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
4⅝	2	A SafEq .411	17	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
14⅝	10½	AmSci Eng	11	7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
3¼	1⅛	A Tecl .78eP		⅛	1⅛	2⅜	2⅜	
4	1⅛	AmTrain Sv		1	1½	1½	1½	
10⅝	7⅝	AmUtlS .72		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
11⅝	4⅝	AMIC Cp	7	8	7¼	7	7¼+	⅛
4¼	1⅛	AndreR .20e	8	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
3½	1⅝	Anglo C .10e	7	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13¼	⅛	Anixter .16	3	35	8	7½	7⅝—	⅜
6	1½	Anken .08e	7	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	
7⅝	2⅞	Anthony .30t		7	3⅛	3¼	3¼—	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Applid Data	7	3	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
8¼	4⅝	Ariz CL .10e		8	5¼	5	5⅛	
6⅝	4½	ArzCol pf.48		10	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Armac Ent		3	1½	1½	1½	
18⅞	6⅝	ArminCp .12	5	4	15⅝	15¼	15⅝—	⅛
3⅝	2⅜	Arrow Elect	3	10	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
6¼	3⅛	Arundel .49t		70	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
9¼	4⅜	Arwood .30e	3	6	6⅝	6	6⅝+	⅛
12	6⅝	Asamera .25	6	29	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
10¼	5⅝	AshOC 1.20a	9	12	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	
8⅝	4⅝	Aspro .40b	5	7	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝+	⅛
6	1	Astrex Inc		1	1½	1½	1½	—⅛
1⅝	½	Atco Ind	40	3	13-16	13-16	13-16	
1⅝	½	AtlcoMtg wt		1	11-16	11-16	11-16—	⅛
10⅝	5⅝	AtlRicht wt		16	7	7	7 —	¼
5¼	4	Atlas CM B	9	37	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
3	⅛	Atlas Cp wt		18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
22⅝	12⅝	AugatInc .16	15	9	16	15¾	15¾	
19⅝	10⅝	Austral Oil	12	79	18¼	18	18 —	⅛
8	⅛	Auto Train	20	6	6¼	6⅛	6¼+	⅛
4⅞	1⅛	Auto Bldg		22	2	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	AutmSvc .20	9	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
44	21⅝	AutoSw .84a	11	94	33	32½	33	
16¼	12¼	AVC Cp .10h	5	8	17	14½	15⅛+	1⅛
3⅞	2	AVEMC .07		26	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞+	⅛
25¼	16⅞	Avondel 1.20	16	3	18⅝	18¼	18¼	
2¼	⅜	AVX Corp		7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
6⅛	3½	Aydin Cp	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
B								
8¼	4½	BadgrMt .50	8	1	6	6	6	
34⅝	11⅝	BanFd 1.92e		3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
10⅝	4⅝	BasicCH Lt		45	7¼	7	7¼+	¼
3⅛	1⅝	Banner .06	4	17	3	2⅞	3	
5¼	2	Bernes Eng		3	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Barry R .24t	5	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	¼
7½	4¼	BarryWr .40		28	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝—	⅛
3¼	⅛	Bartons Cdy	24	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
2	1	Barwick ET		16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9¼	4¼	BasinPet Cp	8	27	9⅛	9	9⅛	
2¼	1⅛	Bell Ind .08	6	5	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	
6¼	1⅛	Benrus Crp	7	3	5	4⅞	5	
4⅝	1⅝	Berg Ent		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8⅞	2⅛	Berg Bruns	11	12	6⅛	6½	6⅛+	⅛
15⅝	9⅝	Brg B pf1.16		1	10¼	10¼	10¼—	¼
2¼	1⅛	BernzOma		10	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
5¼	2½	BervenC .12		8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
2½	1	Beverly Ent		12	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
14⅝	5¼	Bic Pen .36	9	10	10½	10¼	10⅛+	⅛
25	12¼	Big Bear 1.20	5	6	23⅝	23½	23⅝+	¼
7½	3⅛	BigVSu .16e	4	5	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
14⅝	9⅝	BinloMf .80a	5	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
10¼	5⅝	BinnySm .60	6	6	8½	8½	8½+	⅛
5⅛	3½	Blessings		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
3⅝	1½	Bloont .08	6	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
3¼	1⅛	Bluebird Inc	4	7	2½	2½	2½+	⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Bodin Ap .40	6	3	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
10	5	BoltBer .20e	19	10	9	8⅞	9	
17⅝	9⅝	BowVall .10	30	18	14⅛	13⅞	14	
25½	7⅝	BradRa .10e	7	27	14⅝	14⅛	14½+	⅛
18¼	6½	BradIdC .20	19	57	11⅝	10½	11¼+	⅞
3¼	1⅝	Branch .05e	38	8	3	2⅞	3 +	¼
14⅝	10	Brascn A 1b	3	74	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
26¼	17½	BrewerC .80	5	77	24⅝	23¼	24⅛+	1⅛
7⅝	41-16	BATob r.21e	6	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
10	4	BrooksP .28	5	2	8¼	8¼	8¼+	⅛
3⅛	2	BrownCo wt		22	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅝	8¼	BrnF B .52b	7	3	10½	10½	10½—	¼
2¼	¾	BRT Rl .30e		16	⅞	13-16	⅞+1-16	
⅜	⅛	BRTRlt wt		20	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3⅛	1⅜	Buehler Cp	4	2	2	2	2	
5⅛	3⅛	Bulldex .32	3	73	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
12⅝	7¼	Bundy 1.08	8	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
5¼	1⅛	Burgess Ind	8	5	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
14⅝	5⅝	Burnslnt .60	8	3	10½	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
11¼	6	Butlerlnt .50	3	5	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
23½	14¼	Buttes G Oil	4	27	18⅝	18	18 —	¼
C								
7⅝	1⅝	Cablcom Gn	6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
14	6¼	Caldor .15b	8	9	12	11⅝	11⅝—	¼
7⅝	3½	Calcomp		49	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
3⅝	2½	Cal Life Cp	4	7	2½	2½	2½	
9⅞	5	Camco Inc	8	16	7¼	7⅛	7¼+	¼
4 9-16	2⅛	CaChbA .25e		16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
20⅝	9⅞	Campin .40b	3	12	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
3 15-16	1⅛	CdnExp GO	12	17	3	2 5-16	3 +	⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Cdn Homstd	29	69	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
14½	11	CdInPA .50	5	13	14½	14¼	14¼	
13⅝	6⅝	CdnOcc .25e	7	3	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛
43	21⅛	Cdn SuprOil	10	10	37½	37¼	37½+	¼
1⅛	½	Canvert Inf		23	⅝	½	⅝+	⅛
2⅛	11-16	Capehart Cp		52	3-16	13-16	3-16	
2¼	1⅛	CapitlFd .16		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
23⅝	16	Carbon Ind	5	52	18½	18¼	18½	
6⅝	2¼	Caressa .24	6	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
83	57	Carnat 1.20b	7	22	77⅝	77¼	77⅝+	⅛
3⅝	1¼	Carrols Dev		30	3¼	2⅞	3¼+	⅛
18⅝	10½	Castle AM 1	3	2	15¼	15¼	15¼—	¼
2⅝	1¼	Castleton In	17	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8	2⅝	Castlwd Int	6	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
14½	6¼	Cavitron Cp	10	8	10¼	10	10 +	⅛
1⅞	⅝	CelluCraft		8s 1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
38	31¼	CenM pf3.50		z10	33½	33¼	33½—	¼
4⅝	3¼	CentSec .30e		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4¼	2⅝	Cenvill Com		1	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝+	⅛
14¼	1½	Certified Cp		3	1½	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
15-16	⅛	Cerlron Cp		89	⅜	⅜	⅜	
2⅛	1	Celec Corp	10	2	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
5	2⅛	Champ Hom		116	2⅝	2¼	2⅝+	⅛
6¼	1⅝	Chartr Med	5	5	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	
12⅝	8½	CHB Fd .57t	3	1	10½	10½	10½	
5⅝	2⅝	CHC Cp .30t	4	64	4	4	4	
20⅝	16¼	ChiRiv 1.60a	8	8	16¼	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
2¼	1¼	Chicken Unl		98	1¼	⅞	⅞—	⅜
10¼	6⅝	Chieftn Dev	107	13	7⅝	7½	7½	
12½	2	Child World	11	33	10⅝	10¼	10⅝+	⅜
2⅝	1-16	Christian Co	30	6	1½	1½	1½	
⅛	⅛	ClMtgGr wt		38	3-16	3-16	3-16	
3⅝	1⅛	Cinerama		10	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
9	4⅝	Circle K .30	5	19	5½	5¼	5⅜—	⅛
5¼	3½	Citation .40	7	14	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜+	⅛
13⅝	8⅜	CK Petrolm	7	12	10	10	10	
3⅛	1½	ClarkC .05e	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
10⅝	4	Clark Gr .30	6	4	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
10	2⅝	Clarkson .16	6	5	7	7	7 +	⅛
8¼	5⅛	Clausng .40a	3	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜—	¼
4⅝	1⅛	CMI Corp	6	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
7	1¼	CMI Inv wt		8	1½	1⅛	1½+	⅛
20⅝	3	Coachm .10a	14	83	19⅝	18⅞	19⅜—	⅜
7	4⅝	CoffMat .29r	10	4	4⅞	4¾	4¾—	⅛
1½	9-16	Cohen Hatfd		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9⅝	6¼	ColeNat .60	6	27	8¼	7½	8¼+	⅝
15	5¼	Coleman .44	13	13	11½	11¼	11⅛	
1⅝	¼	ColwMtg wt		2	5-16	5-16	5-16—1-16	
21	7	Cmbustn Eq	1	52	17⅛	16¼	16⅝—	½
34½	24¼	Cominco 3e	7	1	32	32	32 +	⅜
12⅝	8½	ComlAlll .30	7	7	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝+	⅛
10	4¼	CoPsycC .20	6	27	7½	6⅞	7 —	⅛
7⅛	3½	Compo Ind		6	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	⅛
2⅝	9-16	CompuDyn	8	53	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅝	5⅛	Conchem .40	26	4	6	5⅞	6	
4⅝	1⅛	Concrd Fab	6	4	3	3	3 —	⅛
7⅝	2	Condec Crp	4	31	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜+	¼
1⅜	1	Conroy Inc		1	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
9⅝	5⅛	Con Oil Gas	9	65	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
4⅝	3¼	Consyne Cp	7	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
1⅛	⅛	Cont Mater		8	⅜	¾	3-16+1-16	
1	⅛	Cont Tel wt		3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
21½	10	Cook Ind .40		22	20¼	20	20¼+	⅛
13½	10¼	CookPnt 1	7	7	11⅝	11½	11⅝+	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Cooper Jar		11	3⅛	3	3	
7¼	2⅝	Cordon Intl		70	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
18⅝	10	Core Labs	7	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
24	14½	CorrBlk 1.06	10	40	21⅝	21	21⅝+	⅜
2⅞	1⅛	Cosco Inc		12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
17¼	4⅝	CoxCbl Com	20	18	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝+	⅝
7¼	2	Craig Corp	6	16	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
5⅛	2½	CramrE .11t	10	19	4⅝	4	4⅝+	⅛
2⅛	1	Crest Foam		1	1¼	1¼	1¼—	⅛
36¼	19⅝	Cross AT .84	13	6	30½	30⅛	30½	
21⅝	14½	CwnCPt .60r	3	4	18¼	18½	18¼+	¼
11⅝	3	CRS Des .12	6	3	7¼	7¼	7¼—	⅛
8⅝	3⅝	CrotcR .55e	7	42	6	5⅝	5⅝	
15⅝	8¼	CrystlO .40e	4	35	9¼	8⅝	9	
8⅝	6	CSE Cp .40		6	6	6	6	
8½	3¼	Cubic Cp .20		25	7⅝	7¼	7⅝—	¼
1⅞	⅞	Curtis Math	10	7	1½	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
D								
4⅝	1⅝	Damon Cre		7	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Damson Oil	27	97	5⅝	5	5⅝+	⅛
37⅝	20	Daniell .28b	8	3	32¼	32	32 —	½
16½	16⅛	Danielin wt		1	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	
43	27¼	Data Dcumt	5	5	31	30¼	31 +	½
6½	2⅛	Dataprod	5	22	3⅞	3¼	3⅞	
8⅝	5⅝	DeyMin .20e		20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
⅝	¼	DCL Inc		14	7-16	⅜	⅜	
9⅝	5	Del Labs .24	5	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
3¼	5-16	DeltaCp Am		10	⅝	⅝	⅝	
8¼	5⅛	Delfin Fd .54	7	2	7	7	7 +	⅛
14⅝	6	DTalEz .15p	5	34	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
6⅝	2½	Dev Cp Am		11	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
29⅝	17¼	DiamM Drll	4	28	18⅝	17½	17½—1	
4	1⅞	Diebold VC		10	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Digicon Inc	5	27	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
15⅝	7½	DillardSt .40	7	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
1⅜	7-16	Diodes Inc		19	15-16	13-16	13-16—1-16	
16⅝	14⅝	Diversey Cp	7	47	15⅝	13⅞	14—	⅜
19-16	⅛	Divrsf In wt		24	½	½	½	
11⅞	5⅝	Dixilyn .18e	5	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
33⅝	17¼	Dome Petrl	12	76	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝+	⅛
11⅝	4½	Driver Harr		1	7½	7⅝	7½—	⅛
11⅝	4½	DrgFair .40	7	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
25	11⅞	DuplxPd .60	3	17	15⅝	15	15⅝+	⅝
8⅝	4⅝	Dur Tst .25b	7	19	6⅛	6¼	6⅛+	⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Dynlctn .05e	8	54	2⅝	2¼	2⅝+	⅜
4¼	2⅛	DynAmer	8	16	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
E								
7⅛	¾	Eagle Cloth	21	1	1¼	1¼	1¼—	⅛
10	3¼	EriScheb .36	14	6	8	7⅞	7⅞+	⅜
16½	8¼	EarthRes 1	6	45	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	
29⅝	18⅝	EasonO .40r	14	38	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
3¼	2⅝	EazorEx .16	5	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
16¼	3½	Ecodyne	9	2	7¼	7¼	7¼—	¼
11⅝	4⅝	Edwrds .30a	3	13	10⅝	10	10 —	⅛
7⅝	2⅜	EnrnhPh .10	5	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
5¼	1⅝	Elcor Chm	7	6	4½	4⅝	4½+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	ElAudD .21t	6	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2¼	1	Elect Assist	12	2	1¼	1¼	1¼—	⅛
10¼	5⅝	ElecEng .32	5	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
20½	9	ElectrnicA 1	7	13	13	12½	12½—	⅜
14	7	ELT .10e	4	7	9½	9½	9½	
9	4½	ErnstEC .48	4	2	7	7	7	
2⅛	⅞	Ero Ind		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6¼	2	Esq Rad El	3	8	4⅛	4	4 —	¼
9¼	2⅛	EssexCh .20	7	3	8	7⅝	7⅝	
10½	4⅛	EvanAr .10r	9	22	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
6	2⅝	Executn .23t		2	4	4	4 +	⅛
F								
4⅝	2½	Fairfld Nob		11	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞—	¼
4¼	3	Fairmnt Ch	4	2	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
44⅝	16⅝	FalconS .40	5	113	38⅛	36¼	37¼—	1⅝
5¼	1½	Fam Dol Str	39	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
8	3⅝	FannyF .42f	30	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅜
3⅛	⅞	Fash Fabric		6	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
9⅝	7	FayDrg .86e	8	5	7¼	7	7¼+	¼
3¼	1	FDI Inc .01e		2	2⅛	2¼	2¼	
5	2	Fed Resrces		32	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
22½	16¼	FedMart .60	5	3	18	18	18	
12⅝	8½	Felmnt .12e	12	14	9	8⅝	8⅝—	⅜
6⅛	3⅛	Felsway .32	5	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
3½	1⅛	Fibrebrd wt		10	1½	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
11⅝	3¼	FidelcG .76p		24	4½	4¼	4⅛—	¼
2⅝	⅝	Fields Plast		4	1⅛	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
2¼	⅞	Film Cp Am		36	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
6¼	2⅛	Filmways	6	38	5⅝	5½	5⅝—	⅛
7⅛	3⅝	FinGen .36b	14	11	6⅝	6	6⅝+	⅛
4⅛	2	FstDenv Ml		33	2	2	2	
⅜	⅛	Fst Denv wt		1	3-16	3-16	3-16+1-16	
2⅛	1	Fst Hartfrd		2	1½	1½	1½	
1½	⅝	Fst Rlty Inv		4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
9⅝	5	FstSLSh .12		8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
14⅝	4⅝	FischrP .48t	7	19	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
13	12⅝	FitchbG 1.38	7	34	14⅝	13⅝	14 +	1
3⅝	1⅛	Flagsind .32		2	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
4	1⅝	Flagstaff	4	2	3	3	3	
7	4⅛	Flavorland	4	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
1½	⅝	Flock Ind		3	¾	⅝	¾	
26⅝	10¼	FlukeJ .32t	6	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
25	11¼	Fly.Die Oil	8	16	17	16⅝	16⅝—	¼
5⅝	3¼	Foodrm .15e	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
10¼	5	Foote Mini	4	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
79½	57½	FordCan 5e	5	z250	77½	77	77 —	1⅛
9⅝	5	FostStaP .40	8	2	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
3½	1⅝	Franklin Rl		3	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
9⅝	7¼	Frantz .56a	5	3	9⅝	9¼	9⅝+	⅛
34	19⅝	Fresnillo 1b	7	6	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	⅜
6	3⅝	Friedm .16a	3	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
2	1⅛	Friend Frst	8	10	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
12½	6⅝	Frigtmp .55t	6	33	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
15½	6⅝	Frigitronic	28	15	13⅛	13	13 —	¼
9⅝	5	Frischs .30b	7	2	8½	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Frontier Air	5	18	4	3⅞	4	
G								
3⅝	4⅛	Gabriel .28	4	8	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
7¼	1⅛	Galaxy Cpt		2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
9⅝	5	Geran .32a	6	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
2¼	⅝	Gaylord Nat		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
29⅝	14⅝	Gearhart .44	7	80	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
20½	14⅝	Gen Ed Svc	6	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	G Empl .20e		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅝	1	Gen Recrat	3	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Gen Resrch	11	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
1¼	½	Gen Resrcs		4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7¼	2⅝	Generics Cp	9	17	4⅛	4	4—	⅛
4¼	1⅝	Genge Inc		7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅝	1	Genisco Tch	9	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
1⅝	1¼	Geon Ind		17	2	1⅞	1—	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Gerber Scl		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
16⅝	8¼	GiantFd 80	5	16	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅜
18⅝	6⅝	Giant Y .40a	25	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
5⅝	1⅛	GIT Rlt .44p	4	2	2	2	2 +	⅛
2⅝	1¼	Gladding Cp		11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Glasrock Pr	15	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
30½	18½	Glatfelter 2	4	5	26	25⅝	26 +	⅛
10⅝	4⅝	GlenDis .23t	16	11	7½	7⅝	7½	
8⅝	3½	Globalnd .40	5	4	7⅝	7¼	7⅝+	⅛
9½	6¼	Glasser .26	4	4	8	7⅝	8 +	⅜
4⅝	3	Gldblatt .24	29	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
26⅝	13	Golden Cycl	83	15	16⅝	16¼	16½—	¼
5	1¼	GoldnW .05e	28	4	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
1⅝	7-16	Goldfield Cp		17	⅞	⅞	⅞	
4⅝	2½	Goodrich wt		7	2⅝	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	GouldT .42e	23	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
10	6	GrandCH .20	9	13	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
4	2½	Gt Am Ind	3	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅝	2½	GtBasin Pet		49	2⅞	2¼	2⅞	
29⅝	11	Gt Lk Ch .20	14	73	27⅝	26	27⅝+	1⅛
7	2⅝	GtScotS .10r	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Greenman	5	5	2	2	2 —	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	GREIT .40		6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
15⅝	3⅝	GRI Cp .40	5	66	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	¼
14	8¼	Griesdk .90e		1	18⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
8	4½	Grow C .32b	8	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
2	⅝	Gruen Ind		6	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅝	10-16	GSC En .42c	12	3	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅜	⅞	GTI Corp		3	15-16	15-16	15-16	
6¼	4⅝	GuardCh .40	23	2	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
⅝	⅛	GulfMRlt wt		16	5-32	⅛	⅛—1-16	
5⅝	⅛	GulfRep Fin	3	65	5	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅝	2⅝	Gifstrm LD	24	21	4	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
H								
1⅜	11-16	Halco Prod		1	1	1	1	
8⅝	6¼	HallsMot .46	8	2	7	7	7	+⅛
4⅝	2½	HampD .15e	3	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4¼	1¼	Hampin Inc		25	4⅛	3⅝	4	+⅛
12½	7⅝	Hanovr Patr	17	324	10½	10	10¼—	⅛
25¼	16¼	Harland .32	14	20	20⅝	19	20⅝+	1⅛
20⅝	5⅝	Harmen .30	6	37	17¼	17½	17¼+	½
16	6⅝	HartzMt Cp	12	10	10	10⅛	10⅛	
	1⅝	Hasbro Ind	103	16	4⅝	4	4⅛+	⅛
6⅝	5	Hasting .40a	5	3	6	6	6 —	⅛
4	2⅝	HealthM .30	5	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
2⅝	11-16	Heinick Inst	8	66	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
3½	1⅛	Heltmn .15p		18	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
3¼	1⅝	Herndale En	23	1	3⅛	3¼	3¼	
10⅝	5⅝	Her Mal .48	4	4	9¼	9¼	9¼—	⅛
5⅝	2½	HIG Inc .16t	5	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
12⅝	7⅝	HiShea .18h	9	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
21⅝	6	Hiptrnic .20	10	38	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝+	⅜
3⅛	1⅝	Hofmn Ind	4	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
30	22	Holng A 1.60	11	8	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	⅜
3⅝	1⅝	Holly Corp	5	3	2⅛	2	2⅛	
18⅝	15⅝	HormelG .92	5	5	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅜
8⅝	3¼	Horn Hardrt		2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
7	3⅝	HospM .55e	6	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
12⅝	7⅝	Hotell .57e	7	11	9⅝	9½	9½	
5	2⅝	HouseR n .18	9	24	5	4⅞	5	
32⅝	19⅝	HoustOil .60	18	187	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝—	⅛
4⅝	3⅝	Howell .05e	4	20	4	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
34	18⅝	Hubell 1.40	10	4	32½	32½	32½—	⅜
34¼	16¼	HudB O .40	9	20	32	31⅝	31⅝—	⅜
5	1⅝	Hudson Gen		4	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
5⅝	4	Huffman .40e		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
20⅝	11⅝	HuskyO .8t	4	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
6⅝	2	Hycel Inc	38	20	4⅝	4½	4½	
24⅝	18¼	HygrdFd 1e	3	6	18½	18¼	18½+	¼
I								
6⅝	2⅝	ICH Cp .32t	9	28	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
12⅝	7¼	ICM R 1.29e	6	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅜
6¼	1⅝	Imoco Gets	6	3	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
4¼	1¼	Imper Ind		19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
29⅝	22	ImpOil A .80	12	48	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞—	⅜
3⅝	15-16	Imarco		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
10¼	2	Incoterm A	9	26	9¼	9⅛	9¼—	⅜
1⅝	⅞	IndienHd wt		8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅝	9-16	Inflight Svc	3	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
2⅝	1½	Inolex Corp		10	1⅝	1½	1½	
6⅝	3¼	Instron .20	16	3	4	3⅞	3⅞	
1⅝	⅛	Instrum Sys	4	445	15-16	¾	⅞—	⅛
2⅝	11-16	Integrt Res		3	1¼	1¼	1¼+	⅛
1⅝	5-16	Intl Banknot	21	307	1¼	1	1⅛	
18¼	6¼	Int Coor .24	16	42	18½	17⅛	17⅞+	1⅛
2⅝	1¼	InFuneral 3	5	2	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
36⅝	18¼	IntSyCon .26	9	10	29¼	28⅝	28⅝—	1⅛
18½	8¼	Interpool	4	26	10	9⅝	10 +	¼
11⅛	5⅝	Interway Cp	14	2	6	6	6 —	¼
22	9	InDiv A .90p	4	16	10	9⅝	9⅝—	¼
7	3¼	InvRltT .20p	104	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
14⅝	7	Ionics Inc	17	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
10	3⅝	IroqBrd .16	9	11	8½	8¼	8¼	
5⅛	1⅝	Irvin Indust	5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
J								
16¼	5⅛	Jacobs Eng	5	5	9¼	9	9¼+	⅛
5	1⅝	Jamswy .31t	6	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
8½	3⅝	Jeannet .22t	5	31	9¼	8⅝	9⅛+	
28	18⅝	John Pd .25	16	7	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	
5	2⅛	Junier Pet	7	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
K								
11⅝	4⅝	Kaisrlnd .36	5	106	8⅛	8	8⅛+	
1½	⅜	Kalvex .nr		2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
8	3¼	KaneMill wt		2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	
⅞	5-16	Kaenau		5	½	½	½+	
7⅝	2	Ketchm .10r	7	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	
16⅝	11⅝	Kewane .48a	5	11	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	
3	1⅛	Key Co .16		3	1½	1⅛	1⅛+	
8⅝	4	Keystind .30	4	6	6	5⅝	5⅝—	
2⅛	⅝	Kin Ark Crp	12	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10⅝	7⅛	KingSd 15e	8	17	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	
7⅛	1⅝	Kingstp 16a	8	8	6½	6½	6½	
40½	25⅝	Kirbylnd .60	9	22	40	39⅝	40 +	
10¼	5¼	Klikiok 60	7	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
14⅝	4⅝	Knicker Toy	7	18	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	
9	2⅝	KuhnStr .10	6	11	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	
L								
5⅝	2½	LaBarge .04	3	19	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	
8⅝	3⅛	LafyRad .26	7	28	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	
4⅝	1 15-16	Lake Shore	6	6	2	2	2 +	
5¼	2⅝	LaMaur .20	11	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5	3⅛	LaPoint .20e	10	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
1⅝	5-16	LCA Cp wt		15	½	½	½	
9⅝	5⅝	LeaRon .24e	6	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
7⅝	5½	Leath Co .36	9	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	
19½	12	Lee Lntr .52	10	9	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Lee Natl		36	2	1⅝	1⅝—	
7⅝	2⅝	Lee Pharm	156	6	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
4½	2⅛	Lehigh Pres	4	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	
8⅝	4⅝	Leigh Pr .48	6	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8½	3½	LesFay .32b	7	2	6½	6½	6½+	
9½	2⅝	Leittin .20	7	18	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
5⅝	1⅝	Liberty Fab	219	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	
1	⅝	LilyLynn A	8	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅝	1¼	Lincoln Am	21	28	3⅝	3½	3⅝—	
5⅛	2⅛	Lloyds Elec		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2½	1	Lodge S .10e	5	5	2⅛	2	2⅛+	
15⅝	7⅛	Lohmn .60e	7	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
8⅝	.25	LoewThe wt		35	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	
3⅛	1⅝	Logistic .18a		1	2	2	2	
10⅝	7¼	LaGenSv .70	8	3	9⅝	9½	9½	
22⅝	14½	LouisCe 1.20	5	1	21½	21½	21½	
4	1¼	LTVCorp wt		12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	Lynch Corp	3	14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	
M								
1⅝	½	Macrod Ind		19	⅝	⅝	⅝	
4½	3⅛	ManhLie .20	8	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	
5⅝	3⅝	MansfdT .10	29	13	4	4	4	
2⅝	1⅝	Marinduq B		8	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16	
20	14½	MarkCt .10e	4	16	19⅝	19	19⅝	
7⅛	1⅝	Marlene Ind	4	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5	4	MarshF .06p		2	4	4	4	
7⅝	3	Marshal Ind	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
28	5⅝	MartPr .50e	10	28	26	25⅝	26	
7	3⅛	Masino Son		16	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
30⅝	5⅝	Masneiln .30	6	2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
5⅝	3	MaulBr .10	6	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	Mavis .10e		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	McCull Oil	18	60	4	3⅝	3⅝	
16	6	McDonh .60	4	3	12½	12¼	12⅝	
3½	1⅝	McKeon Cn		8	1⅝	1½	1½—	
9½	5¼	Medalst .40b	4	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2¼	1⅝	Medco Jwlv	15	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅝	3	Medenco .12	5	18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	
16	10⅝	MediaGn .34	9	12	15⅝	15	15	
11	5	Mesolnt .16	6	16	9½	9⅝	9⅝+	
12	6⅝	Mem Co .80	6	1	10½	10½	10½	
3⅝	1⅝	Metrocare		1	1⅝	1½	1½—	
2	1⅝	Mich Genl		11	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	
18⅝	11⅝	MichSug 1a	1	36	14⅝	14	14 —	
5½	5	Mickiby .12	3	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	
9	4⅝	MidldGl .15p	7	8	9	8⅝	9	
24⅝	7⅝	Milgo Elect	6	80	16⅝	16¼	16⅝—	
31½	20⅝	MillerWo .40	12	35	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝—	
18⅝	3	Mil Roy .20e	11	11	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
1½	⅝	Mission IT		1	⅝	⅝	⅝+	
17½	11	MoPac .2U	6	25	16⅝	16	16⅝—	
18⅝	9	Mitchll 1.57i	6	18	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	Mite Cp .16	4	13	3⅝	3½	3⅝—	
11⅝	5⅝	Molycrp wt		4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
47½	39⅝	MonP pf4.40		z80	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝—	

(Continued on next page.)



Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices Oct. 22, 1975

Stock	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankam	44⅝	45
1st Bk Sy	40	40⅝
1stEmp S	11½	12¼
1st Wn F	1½	1⅝
Hartf NC	16¼	16⅝
Midl Bks	18½	19½
Shaw Cp	29	30½
U Va Bks	15½	16
Va N Bnk	14¼	15¼
Insurance		
Fld Un Lf	15¾	16
Industrials		
AFA PrS	5½	6½
AVM Cp	1⅝	2⅛
AID IS	3⅝	4⅝
AVM Cp	1¾	2⅛
Acushnt	12¼	13
Addisn W	8½	8⅝
Adv Ros	1½	1⅝
Alberts	4	4⅝
Alico Inc	7½	8
Allyn Bac	4	4⅝
A El Lab	⅞	1⅛
Am Exp	38⅝	38⅝
Am Finl	9¾	10⅛
Am Furn	3¼	3⅝
Am Greet	8⅝	8¾
Am Telev	14½	15¼
Am Weld	9⅝	10⅝
Amtr Dv	⅝	1
Anadite	6⅝	7
Anheus B	33	33½
Ard May	2⅛	2⅝
ArkWIG	15¼	16¾
Arvida	4	4½
AsCC Bot	15	15¾
AtlGas Lt	13	13⅝
Baird At	4	4½
Balt PnlC	13⅝	14⅛
Bang Hy	11⅝	12
Bkem Rlt	5⅛	5⅝
Bassett F	17	17¾
Bayls Mk	8⅝	8⅞
Beeline F	4⅝	5¼
Betz Lab	34½	35¼
Bibb Co	6⅝	7⅛
Bird Son	47½	49½
Birtchr	1	1⅜
Bick Hills	34½	35½
Bonza Int	1⅝	2⅛
Booz AH	6⅛	6⅝
Breden	4⅝	5⅛
Brinks	10	10½
Brks Sca	13	13⅝
Brwning	3	3½
Buckb M	5⅛	5⅝
Buckeye	10	10½
Burn Slm	4⅛	4⅝
CalWSv	25¼	26¾
Campl Ch	1⅝	1⅞
Canrad H	1⅛	1½
Cap Swst	4⅛	4⅝
Capln Air	1⅝	2⅛
Cap Tec	2¼	3
Care Cp	2¼	3
CenVt PS	11	11½
Chm Lee	8	9
Chesa Ut	8	9
Chi Bridg	79½	81
Chltn Cp	3¾	4¼
ChrisSe	107	110
Circle F	1⅝	2⅛
CitznUt A	28⅝	29⅛
CitznUt B	25⅛	25⅝
Clark MI	24½	25½
Clow Cp	6⅝	7⅛
Colu Vent	2¾	3½
Com Clr	16¾	17½
Coml Sh	17	18½
Comw Pa	23½	24¼
Con Pap	40⅝	41⅝
Crew Co	9½	10¼
Cross Co	10⅝	11½
Cutlr Fed	2½	3¼
Danly M	4½	5
Data Dgn	1⅞	2¼
Data 100	10⅛	10⅝
Dayt Inc	29	30½
Decor In	1⅝	2¼
DeKlb Ag	35½	36½
Delhi Oil	2⅞	3
DeLux C	29½	30¼
Det CanT	11¼	12¼
Det IntBr	28⅝	29¾
Dewey El	½	1
Diam Cry	12¾	13½
Dixn Cru	15⅝	15⅝
Docutel	7⅝	8¼
Dollar G	7⅛	7⅝
Dorch G	9⅝	10½
Dow Jone	26	26⅝
Doyle DB	8½	9
Dunkln D	5¼	5⅝
Duriron	17½	18½
Eberln In	3	3½
Econ Lab	2½	29
ElPas El	10⅝	10⅝
Elba Syst	3⅝	4⅛
Elder Be	5¼	6
Elec Nucl	8	8½
EC Mod	2½	2⅝
Energy C	3⅝	4¼
Entwistl	2	2⅝
Equty Oil	15⅝	15⅞
Erie Tec	6½	8½
Ethan Al	16½	17¼
Fab Tek	⅞	1¼
Fingrht	3	3⅝
Fst Bost	16¾	17½
Ficknor	23⅝	24½
Fla WatU	¾	1⅛
Forest O	16¼	16⅝
Frmigil	½	⅞
Fotomat	14¼	14⅝
Frkln Cp	3⅛	3½
Frnkln El	6¾	7¼
Frnd Ice	23¼	24
Gen RlEs	3	4
Gov EFin	6¼	7
Graph Cn	13¼	14
Green Mt	7⅝	8¼
Grey Adv	6⅝	6⅞
Gulf Intst	6	9¼
Gyrodn	3	3½
Harper R	7½	8
Henred F	15½	16¼
Holobm	1¼	1⅝
Hoover	18⅝	19⅝
Horiz Res	1	2
Huck Mfg	4½	4⅞
Huds Pap	23½	24½
Hyatt Cp	4⅞	5¼
Hyatt Int	4½	5
Ind Nuclr	3¼	3⅝
Infra Ind	2¼	2¾
Interc En	8½	9½
Intrmk In	3	3½
Intrmt G	12½	12¾
InBk Wsh	2⅝	3⅛
IaSou Ut	22¼	22¾
Jamsby	10½	11¼
Jiffy Fds	¾	1⅛
Joslyn M	13½	14⅛
KMS Ind	2¾	3⅛
Kaisr Stl	35¼	35⅝
KaisStl pf	18⅝	19⅛
Kalvar	2½	2⅞
Kaman A	16½	17¼
Kampg A	4⅛	4⅝
Kate Gre	⅝	1⅛
Kaysam	⅝	1⅛
Kear Tr	5	5⅝
Kelly Svc	11⅝	12½
Kauff Ess	12¾	13¼
Keye Flb	15⅝	16⅛
Key CusF	3⅝	4
King Int	1⅞	2⅛
Knap Vog	11½	12½
Lance In	21¼	22
Land Res	½	⅞
Lin Bcast	7⅛	7⅝
Log Elrn	2⅝	2⅞
Madisn G	12	12½
Mal Rlty	1⅛	1⅝
Malikrt	44⅛	45⅛
Manor C	2⅝	2⅝
Marit Frt	4⅛	4⅝
Maui LP	7⅝	8¼
McCor	34⅝	35⅝
McQuay	9⅝	10⅛
Measur	15	15½
Medtrn	36½	37¼
Merid In	1½	2¼
Mdlsx W	13½	14¼
Midld Ca	1⅝	2
Midw Gt	11¼	12¼
Millipr	52½	54½
Miner In	3¾	4¼
Minn Gas	18⅝	18⅞
Miss Vl G	12¼	13¼
Mrs S Pie	11¾	12½
Monf Col	6⅝	7⅛
Moore P	7⅛	8½
Moore S	17¼	18¼
Motch M	2⅝	3⅛
Mot Club	2⅞	3⅜
Mueller	7½	9
Narag Cp	5¼	6
Nat G&O	7	7⅝
Nat Lib	3	3⅝
N SecRsh	3⅝	4⅛
Natnw Rl	2¾	3¼
NJ Nat G	10⅝	11⅛
Nielsn A	20⅛	20⅝
Nielsn B	20⅝	21⅛
NoCar Gs	9	9⅝
NoEOl un	16	16¾
Nortrp Kl	13⅛	14
NW NatG	7⅛	8⅛
NW PuSv	17½	18
Noxel Cp	9⅝	10¼
Ogilvy M	17⅝	18⅛
Ohio Ferr	13⅝	14⅛
Oil Shale	3⅝	3⅞
Ormont	4⅝	5
Otter TP	17⅝	18⅛
Over NA	5⅝	6⅛
Pabst Br	23½	24
PacGa R	26¼	27
Pakco	¾	1½
Park Dr	19⅞	20⅝
Parks H	2½	2⅝
Pauley P	4⅝	5⅛
Peerl Mf	15½	16½
Pa Enter	14¼	14¾
PnzlOff B	12½	12¾
Pensi BW	5⅝	6⅛
Petrolit	79½	81
Pettibon	23¼	24¼
Philip L	8½	8⅝
Piedmt A	3¼	3⅝
Pinkrtn	33¼	34
Pion HiB	26½	26⅝
Pistifin	1½	2½
Possis Cp	1⅝	2⅛
Progrp	1⅝	1⅞
Pub S NC	9⅛	9⅝
P Bennet	21½	22½
PutD Cap	3⅝	3⅝
Qual Inns	1⅝	2
Ragen Pr	2⅝	3⅛
Rahall C	5½	6
Raych Cp	238	243
Raymnd	9⅝	10⅛
Recog Eq	6⅛	6⅝
Road Ex	44½	45½
Robin M	10⅛	11⅛
Roselon	3⅛	4⅛
Rouse	3⅛	3⅝
Rus Stov	14	14⅝
Sadlier	1⅝	1⅞
Scan Dat	1⅝	1⅞
Scripps H	19½	21
Sels Delt	1⅝	2⅛
Seneca F	2⅝	2⅞
Seven U	30⅛	31
Snap Tls	29⅛	30⅛
SolidSt Sc	7½	8½
S Cal Wat	11⅝	11⅞
Sw Gs Cp	9⅝	10⅛
Sw El Sv	14¼	15
Standyn	11¾	12½
Std Regis	15⅝	16¼
Stan HPd	9½	11
Sterlg Str	3¾	4¼
Strawb Cl	20½	22
Suodal F	2⅛	2⅝
Super El	4½	4⅞
TIME DC	4⅛	4⅝
Tampax	30	31
Taylr Wl	11⅛	12¼
Tech Pub	5½	6¼
Techcre	23½	24
Tecum P	31	33
Tennant	23½	25½
Tifny Co	6⅝	7⅛
Transo O	9⅝	10¼
Trico Pd	24½	26½
Trim OG	2⅛	2⅝
Tyson F	14¼	14⅝
Un McGil	10⅝	11¼
US Bnknt	4½	4⅞
us trkLn	12⅝	12⅞
Up Pen P	17¼	18
Valley Gs	7¼	8¼
VanD Air	7½	8¼
Vance S	2⅝	3¼
Velcro	6⅝	7¼
Ventron	18½	19¼
Weds Pu	6⅝	7½
Wsh NG	10¾	11¼
Webb Re	6	6½
Weco Dvl	2⅛	2⅝
Weight W	5⅝	6
Weldtrn	2	3
Weling M	7⅝	7⅞
Well Ger	4½	5½
Welsbch	2¾	3½
Walm Mtg	1⅝	2
Westmd	40	40⅝
Wisc PL	15½	16
Wdwrd L	25½	26¼
Wright W	3½	3⅝
ZionUt B	18¾	19¾

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International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	High
Amsterdam	85.0	84.6	97.3
Brussels	120.73	121.57	137.97
Frankfurt	141.37	140.98	143.09
London 30	345.7	344.8	365.3
London 500	153.72	151.60	158.14
Milan	79.48	78.08	108.85
Paris	129.5	129.4	138.7
Sydney	405.76	399.73	422.40
Tokyo (n)	313.64	313.35	333.11
Tokyo (o)	4294.16	4260.59	4564.52
Zurich	261.4	254.4	391.3

(n) New. (o) Old.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	32.50
Albert Heijn	95.50
Algembank	319.50
Amrobank	72.80
A'dam	138
Fokker	34.90
Heineken	146
H.V.A.	58.10
Holl-Am-H	67.50
Hoogovens	49.50
K.L.M.	48.50
Pakhoed	137
Philips new	23
Robeco	177.80
Rolinco	129
Royal Dutch	93.10
Unilever	102.40
Van Ommer	225
VerMach	170

Brussels

Arbed	3,615
Brux-Lamb	1,925
Cock Ougree	910
Electrobel	6,100
GB-Inno-BM	1,720
Hoboken	3,635
Petrofina	4,840
Ph Gevaert	1,088
Soc Générale	2,500
Solvay	2,360
Un Minière	1,192

Frankfurt

AEG	81.50
BASF	137.20
Bayer	114
Commerzbk	200
Cont Gummi	82
Daimler	324.50
Demag	186.50
DeutBank	323
DresdeBk	238.20
Hoechst	129.70
Gels Aktien	74
Hoesch	53.30
Karstadt	451
Kaufhof	277
KHD	179.50
Lufthansa	54.50
Mannesmann	280.50
Metallgesell	227
Neckermann	100.50
Rheinstahl	69
RWE new	132
Schering	401
Siemens	275
Thyssen	88.30
Veba	108
Volkswagen	129.40

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.72
Anglo-Am	£29.50
Barclay Bk	2.90
Beecham Gr	3.71
BICC	1.14
Boots	1.23
Bowater	1.71
Brit-Am Tob	3.10
Brit Oxyg	0.53
Brit Pet	5.93
Burmah	0.30
CadburySc	0.49
Chartered	1.69
Courtaulds	1.37
Daggafont	0.09
DeBeer D	3.13
Decca Rec	2.14
Distillers	1.16½
Dunlop	0.60
E Mattfine	2.25
GEC	1.25
FreeStGed	£23.25
GKN	2.19
Glaxo Gr	3.35
Gold Fields	2.10
Gt Un St	
Guinness	
Hawker-Sidd	
Hudson Bay	
Imp Chem	
Imps	
Mar&Spen	
MetalBox	
Nichols	
Plessey	
Rand Mines	
Rank Org	
Royal Dutch	
R.T.Z.	
Shell	
Thorn (A)	
Tube Invest	
Union Carb	
Vickers	
War L3½	
West Deep	
West Drief	
West Hold	
West Min	
Woolworth	
ZCI	

Milan

Bastogi, Erba, Erole Marelli, Fiat, Finsider, Generali, IFI, Italgas, Italsider, LaRinas, Montedis, Olivetti, Pirelli, Snia Visco, Terni

Paris

Air Liquide, Alimentaire, BSN, Carrefour, Cim Lafarge, Citroën, Cie Bancaire, CFP, CGE, CCF, Ferodo, Imétal, L'Oréal, Mach Bull, Michelin, Moët-Henn, Moulinex, Paribas, PUK, Penarroya, Perrier, Peugeot, Rh Poulenc, Sacilor, St Gobain, Suez, Télémécan, Thomson, Usinor

Zurich

Alusuisse, Buehrle, B Boveri, Ciba-Geigy, Cr Suisse, Fischer, HofRocheN, Nestlé, Sandoz, Sté B Suisse, Sulzer, U.B. Suisse

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FCE Quotations

Oct. 23, 1975

		— 1975 — Dec	Mar
DJIA	bid	846	845
849.57	offer	854	865
FTI	bid	342	349
345.70	offer	348	360
TKDJ	bid	4,200	4,250
4,294.16	offer	4,250	4,450

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هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading, Oct. 22

(Continued from preceding page.)

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
11¾	7	Moog .60	4	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
5	2⅝	Morton S .32	7	20	4	4	4	+ ⅛
4½	3¼	Mov Star .20	8	1	4	4	4	
1⅝	⅜	Movielab	4	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
14½	6⅝	MPB Cp .70	4	6	12	12	12	
5⅝	2⅞	MultiAm .20	15	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
		N						
5¼	1⅝	Napco Ind	4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5½	2⅝	NardaM .20	6	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3½	Nat Afalfa		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
12¾	10½	Nat CSS	7	12	11⅝	11½	11½	— ¼
1⅜	⅜	NatHlth wt		3	13-16	13-16	13-16	— ⅛
1⅝	½	Natind wt		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	NKinney Cp	300	9	3	3	3	— ⅛
10½	4⅝	NMedE .15b	4	20	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
8¼	2⅝	Nat Paragn	7	5	4	4	4	
16⅝	9¾	Nat Patent	52	86	11⅝	11	11⅜	— ⅛
1½	⅜	Nat System	15	106	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	+ ⅜
17¾	8¼	NatwHo .28	12	4	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Nelly Don		1	1½	1½	1½	
35⅝	17½	NENuclr .30	14	7	28⅝	28	28	— ⅝
1	7-16	NewIdria M	37	8	11-16	⅝	⅝	
4½	1⅜	Newpark Rs	5	38	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
11⅜	3½	N Proc .45k	25	92	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ½
16½	7½	NYTimes .60	7	29	11⅛	10⅞	11	— ⅛
8⅝	6	NewbE .16b	3	2	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅜
12	5¼	NiagFS .44	5	15	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅜
3⅜	1⅞	Noel Indust		4	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅜
16¾	5⅝	Nolex Cp	67	99	8⅛	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
4½	1⅝	Norek Inc	5	11	3½	3¼	3⅜	
1⅛	½	NoAmMt wt		7	9-16	9-16	9-16	
11¼	5⅝	NorAm Roy	16	4	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	2 9-16	NorCdr	13	24	4½	4 7-16	4 7-16	— 1-16
2⅜	1⅛	Novo Corp		16	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	1⅞	Nuclear Dat	5	6	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
		O						
7⅝	3⅝	Oakwd Hom	5	3	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
4	3	Ohio Art .24		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
33½	16	OhioBrs 1.40	3	26	32¾	31⅛	31⅛	— 1
10	4	Oh Sealy .40	10	4	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Oila Ind	9	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
17⅞	8	OnLine Sys	8	5	12⅜	12	12⅛	+ ⅜
30⅝	12	OnanC .20e	8	11	28½	28⅛	28½	
69⅝	35½	OOkiep Cop		z50	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅝
1⅞	1	Ormand Ind	4	5	1⅛	1	1	
6⅛	4⅛	OSullivan .50	6	11	6	6	6	
5⅝	2⅛	Outdr Sport	6	11	3⅜	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
9¼	5¼	OverhDr .40	13	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ¼
3½	2⅝	Ozark Air	48	19	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
		P - Q						
1⅞	⅝	P&F Indust	21	57	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
18½	16	PGE6pf 1.50		14	16½	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
15	12⅝	PGE5pf 1.25		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	11⅝	PGRd pf1.25		8	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	20⅛	PG 8.1pf2.04		5	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
25⅝	22¼	PGE 9pf2.25		4	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
22⅝	19⅛	PG 7.8pf1.96		2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
23⅞	20⅛	PGE 8pf 2		2	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	
27½	24½	PG 9.4pf2.37		6	25	25	25	
48½	39	PacLt pf4.50		z50	43	42½	42⅛	— 1½
14⅞	11⅞	PNwTel 1.20	9	17	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
58¼	50	Pac PL pf 5		z25	53	53	53	— 1
51	11⅜	PallCp .48	13	29	42¼	41⅝	41⅝	— ½
13½	6⅛	PanOcean O	183	147	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛
4	1⅞	PandL Bradf		15	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
5⅝	2⅛	Pantasot	2	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
6⅛	3	ParaPk .10a	3	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
3½	2⅛	Park El .10e		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
31	11	Parsons .65e	7	22	24⅝	24	24⅛	+ 1
5	2½	Patagonia		4	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
7⅝	3⅞	PatoCG .20e	6	7	4	4	4	— ⅛
11⅜	6	PatrkP .86f	6	24	7⅜	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
13	7	Paxall .60a	5	z300	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
3¼	1⅝	Pemcor Inc		5	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
3⅜	1½	Penn Dix wt		6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
10⅛	7½	PenRlE 1.15	6	4	9	9	9	— ⅛
19¾	14	PennTraf 1a	5	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
4⅛	1	Penob Shoe	6	6	3	3	3	
1516	7-16	Pantron Ind	11	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
22⅝	11	PepBoys 1	7	6	17	16⅞	16⅞	
10⅛	4⅝	PepCm .40b	4	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
2⅞	⅞	Permaner		17	1⅝	1½	1½	
7⅝	1⅝	Pertec Corp	5	5	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ¼
10⅛	4⅝	Petro Lewis		3	8	8	8	— ⅛
7¾	4½	Phil LD .53r	3	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
7½	3¼	Phoenix Stl	2	16	3⅝	3½	3½	
7½	2¼	PicNPay .12	7	3	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
6⅝	2½	PionPls .10e	32	13	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
1¼	11-16	Pioneer Sys		2	13-16	13-16	13-16	
7⅝	2¼	PionTx .65e	4	40	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	+ ½
27¾	11⅝	PitDeMoin 1	11	3	17⅝	17	17	— ¼
6⅛	5	PitWVa .56a	9	5	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
21⅝	14	PlacDv 1.20	9	3	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅝
13¼	3¼	Plant Ind	21	15	8½	8	8½	+ ½
27⅝	8	Plantrn .10e	71	2	26	26	26	+ ¼
3	1⅛	Plaza Rlt In		6	1½	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
5-16	⅛	Plaza Rlt wt		4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅜	¼	PNB MR wt		8	5-16	5-16	5-16	
12¾	4½	Pneumo .80	4	43	12⅝	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
2⅝	5-16	Poloron Pd		2	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	5	Polychr .29t	6	5	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
5½	2½	Prairie Oil	17	7	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅜
12½	9	Pratt Lmb 1	18	2	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅜	Pratt Rd .30	7	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
27¾	17⅝	Prent Hall 1	12	6	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ ¼
4⅝	2⅜	PresRl A .32		6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
5	1⅝	PresRl B .32		9	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
6½	1⅝	Presley Cos		31	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
16½	9⅝	Preston .70	8	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
3½	1⅝	PrimMt .12t		11	2	1⅞	2	
9⅝	5⅝	PrpCT 1.13e	6	3	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
8⅞	7⅛	ProvGas .80	7	3	8	8	8	
2½	1⅝	Prud Fund		20	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ¼
3⅝	1⅛	Pulte Hmes	37	6	2	1⅞	1⅞	
19¼	9	Pinam .60a	10	26	18	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
7¾	5⅝	Quebcor Inc	9	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
		R						
7½	3¼	Racon .20a	4	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	7¾	Ranchrs Ex	8	7	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅜
26¼	12⅝	RangrO Can	32	16	13	12¾	13	
14⅝	9⅝	Ransbrg .80	8	6	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
1⅞	1	RapdAm wt		6	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
5½	2⅝	Rath Pack		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
18½	2⅝	RealEsI 1.40	9	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
7¾	3	RltIncT .70e	15	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
13⅛	9	RltRef 1.75e	6	5	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
2¼	⅜	Reeves Telc		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4⅝	1⅜	Refrig Trns		2	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
15-16	7-16	Rel Grp wt		15	9-16	½	9-16	+ 1-16
10⅛	7⅝	Rem Ar .80	6	8	10⅜	10½	10⅝	
9-16	3-16	RepMtln wt		35	3-16	3-16	3-16	
26¾	17⅝	Rep NY .88	4	2	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
25½	4⅝	ReschCtt .08		70	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅝
17½	5⅜	Resistflx .40	7	14	15¼	14⅝	15⅛	+ ½
3⅝	1½	ResrtsIntl A	2	3	2	2	2	
4⅝	3⅜	ResrtsIntl B	3	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
2¼	⅞	Rest Assoc		12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2¼	1	RET Inc Fd		41	1⅛	1	1⅛	
37	28⅝	RET pf4.38		6	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅛
2	⅞	Rex Noreco		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	1⅜	RH Med Svc	11	1	2	2	2	
3⅝	1¾	Riblet Prod		2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Richford In	27	21	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
3⅝	⅜	Richton Int	3	10	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
19¾	8½	Riley Co	3	2	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ¼
33½	19½	RioAlgm 1	12	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
14⅞	4⅝	RisdonM .36	31	6	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
35⅝	19½	Robintech	4	12	24⅝	24	24⅝	
4	2	Roblin Ind	1	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
10	6⅞	Rockway .88	5	5	8½	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
1¾	9-16	Ronco Telep	4	12	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
5½	2⅝	Rossmor Cp		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
37⅝	21½	Rowan .14b	4	49	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	— ¼
3¾	1¾	RPS Prod	20	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
2¼	1½	RSC Indust	6	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅝	¼	Rusco Ind		5	1	1	1	
9¾	4	Rust Cft .40	5	11	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
23⅝	11¼	Ryan Ho .20	13	51	19¼	19	19	— ¼
		S						
17½	3¼	Salem .24t	11	26	15½	14¾	15⅛	+ ⅜
28¼	7¼	Sambos .10e	14	160	18	17	18	+ ⅝
8⅛	6⅞	San Carlos		8	7⅝	7⅝Q	7⅝	+ ⅛
3¼	1⅛	Sargent Ind	7	12	2	2	2	
23	16	Sargt pf2.25		z25	22	22	22	+ ½
7½	3	Saundr L .20	8	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
7⅝	1⅞	Schiller Ind	6	2	3	3	3	
19½	4½	SciAtlan .25t	16	9	18⅝	18½	18½	— ¼
22⅝	13¼	Scope Ind	4	2	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
9¾	6	Scrivner .50	4	11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
2	⅝	Sec Mtg Inv		6	15-16	⅞	⅞	— 1-16
7-16	1-16	SecMt In wt		2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
8	4½	SelasCp .22p		9	5	4¾	4¾	— ¼
1⅞	9-16	Seligm Asso		1	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
15⅛	7⅜	SeligLatz 1b	6	12	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	— ¼
7½	3⅞	Semtch .14t	6	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
4⅝	3¼	Servisco .30	7	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
7	3⅝	SGL In .11r	6	11	6	6	6	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Shawin .50b	8	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
7⅛	2	ShearH .10e	4	53	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅛
6¼	11-16	ShellRes .06		74	2⅛	2	2	
6	3⅛	Shnd Cp .24t	3	2	4	4	4	+ ⅛
28⅝	14⅝	Shnandh Oil	13	28	21⅝	21⅛	21½	+ ⅛
19⅝	8⅝	Sherwd Med	6	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
2⅝	1½	Shopwell In		1	1½	1½	1½	
10¼	3½	Sierrcin .20	6	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
15¾	7¼	Sifcoln .40a	6	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
6	3⅛	Sigmal .05e	6	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
3⅞	1⅜	SikesCp .02p		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅜	Simkins .60	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅜	SMD Ind	4	8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
6	⅞	Solitron .06		14	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
12⅞	4⅝	Soundsn .40		20	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
28	17½	SCEO pf1.68		z100	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
25¼	23⅞	SC 9.2pf 2.30		5	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ¼
25⅞	22⅝	SC 8.8pf 2.21		5	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ½
17¼	14⅝	SC 5.8pf 1.45		9	16	15¾	16	+ ¼
16½	13	SC 5.2pf 1.30		30	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	10⅝	SC 4.3pf 1.08		1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
61⅞	48	SouRoy .88b	20	59	51½	50⅞	50⅞	
8⅝	3	Specity Rest	6	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9	4⅝	Spelor .10e	5	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
3⅝	1½	Spectro .12t	3	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
2⅜	1⅜	SpedOP .11t	7	2	2	2	2	
2⅞	⅜	Speizmn Ind		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Spencr F .32	53	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	2⅝	Spientex .48	18	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
5⅞	3	Std Mell .50t	6	20	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
9⅝	4⅝	StdMotA .42	7	4	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
5¼	1½	StdPac Corp	4	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
16¼	7⅜	Std Prod 1	6	6	15	15	15	— ¼
10½	8	Stange .10	22	48	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	+ ⅛
11⅝	8⅛	StarSup .68b	4	5	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅛
23	9⅛	SterrHo .30	11	8	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅜
8⅛	3⅝	StatSvL .40b	6	5	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
10⅝	3⅛	Steelmt .27a	8	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
16½	10⅝	Stepn Ch .52	5	28	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ½
2	⅜	Sterl Electr		12	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
8⅜	3⅝	STP Cp .40e	18	238	7	6⅞	7	— ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	Struth Wells	15	32	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
1	7-16	Summit Org	7	3	15-16	15-16	15-16	+ 1-16
9½	6	SupFdSv .32	5	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
4⅝	1½	SupIndn .12	6	14	3⅝	3½	3½	
6⅝	3⅜	Sup Surg Mf	5	8	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
1⅛	½	Supronics		4	⅝	11-16	11-16	— 1-16
2⅜	15-16	Susquhana		27	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
6⅞	2⅝	Susquhan pf		14	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
20⅝	9⅝	SW Ind .80	4	5	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ¼
44⅝	28½	Syntex .40	14	215	33⅞	33⅛	33⅜	+ ⅛
24½	16⅛	Sysco Cp .28	8	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
4½	15-16	System Eng		44	3	2⅞	2⅞	
		T						
18⅝	9¼	Tasty 1.08a	7	5	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
6¼	2⅝	Techcl Oper	5	2	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
3	⅜	Techcl Tape	4	10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
3½	1¼	Techtrl .05e	6	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
3¾	2⅜	TeleCom Cp	5	50	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	5-16	Telex Cp wt		10	½	½	½	
3⅝	1	Tenna Corp	17	53	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	+ ⅛
7	3⅝	Tenneco wt		46	5⅝	5	5¼	
9⅝	4⅝	TennFS .40e	7	5	5⅛	5	5	— ¼
2	⅞	Tenney Eng	8	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
1¾	⅞	Tensor Cp		1	1	1	1	— ⅛
16	5⅝	Teradyn Inc	24	6	11½	11¼	11½	+ ½
16⅛	9⅝	TerraC .40e	3	66	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅜
11⅝	3⅝	TesoroPt wt		36	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
58¼	48	TxPL pf4.56		z25	54	54	54	+ ⅛
3⅝	2	Texstar .25t	4	34	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
16	7⅝	Textron wt		5	12	11⅞	12	+ ½
4½	2¼	Thorof Mkt		1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
4½	⅜	Tidwell Ind		13	1⅞	1½	1½	— ½
10⅞	3⅝	Tiffanyl .20	9	54	10⅛	9⅝	9⅞	+ 1
2½	¼	TigerIntl wt		29	⅜	5-16	⅜	
4⅞	2½	Timpte Ind	350	2	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
14	4⅝	Tokheim .40	7	8	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
2⅜	⅜	Tolchin Inst	6	23	1	⅞	1	+ 1-16
9	4⅝	ToppsGu .20	7	4	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅜
8⅝	3 15-16	TotalPtl NA	19	37	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ 1-16
4	1⅝	Town Cntry		13	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅛	1⅞	Tracor Inc	14	19	5⅝	5½	5½	
3⅝	1⅛	Trans Lux	100	24	2	2	2	
3¼	1⅞	Treadw .23t		2	2	2	2	
12	7⅜	TriStMtr .80	2	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
3¼	2⅛	Tobos Mex	4	62	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ¼
4	1½	Tufico .10e	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
8⅝	2⅝	Turbodyne	65	28	8½	8	8⅛	+ ⅝
7¼	3⅜	TwinFair In	8	13	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	
		U						
18⅞	12¾	U&I 1.20a	7	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
4⅝	1⅝	UIP Cp .12	6	5	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	2⅝	UNA .10a	6	15	2½	2⅜	2½	
2⅞	1⅞	Unimax Grp		10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
2¼	2	UnimaxG pf		7	1⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	2½	Un Invest		5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
5⅝	2¼	Un Asbestos	10	89	5	4 11-16	5	+ ⅛
15-16	⅜	UnBrand wt		74	9-16	½	½	
2⅜	1½	Unit Foods	6	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2	9-16	UnNat Corp		38	11-16	⅝	⅝	— 1-16
⅜	⅛	Un Nat wt n		8	⅛	⅛	⅛	
6⅛	2⅝	U Nat Cp pf		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6	2¾	U PDye .07p		7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅜	UnRltT .52e		41	5¼	5	5⅛	
5-16	⅛	UnRltT wt		5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
14¾	3½	US Flltr .20	9	93	11⅛	10⅞	11	— ⅛
8⅝	4	US LsgRl E		24	4	3⅞	4	
5⅝	1½	USNat Rsrc	3	57	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
3¼	1⅛	US Radium		6	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	14½	US Redu .60	4	23	19⅛	19	19	
17	7½	Unitek .20	11	5	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
18	5⅝	Unity Buy S	6	10	11	10⅝	11	+ ¼
3⅝	1⅞	Univ Cl .05b	4	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
2⅛	⅝	Univ Continr		1	1	1	1	+ 1-16
6⅛	3⅝	UnivRs .05e	7	32	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
6⅞	3	UnivRun .28	6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
4⅛	2⅛	URS Corp	7	1	3	3	3	— ¼
6½	3½	UV Ind wt		6	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
		V						
15⅞	6⅝	Valmac .60a	12	2	15	15	15	
2⅛	1⅛	ValuLin .01e		4	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
7	4½	VanDorn .36	7	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7⅛	1⅛	Varo Inc	5	39	5⅞	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	6⅝	Veecoins .32	8	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
14¼	5¼	VermlA .40b	8	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Vernitron	6	39	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
4½	1⅛	Vesely Co	20	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Viatech Inc		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2½	15-16	Viking Genl	8	4	1	1	1	+ 1-16
4¼	1⅞	Vishay Intrl	5	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
		W						
5⅝	2⅜	WabMg .10e	9	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	
11⅛	4⅝	Wackml .28a	9	18	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
10⅝	5	WagnrEl .48	10	5	8	7¾	8	— ⅛
4⅛	1½	Walnoco Oil	10	13	2 3-16	2 1-16	2 3-16	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Wards Co		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5⅝	1⅞	WarC pfC.05		10	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
16	11⅞	WRIT 1.28	11	6	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	— ¼
4½	2⅞	Watsco .16e	25	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
9	5⅝	Weld Tu Am	2	16	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
11⅛	7⅜	WestChP .40	6	10	8	8	8	+ ½
11	3⅜	Westats Ptl	11	203	9½	9	9¼	+ ⅛
6⅛	3½	WstDcal .10	11	7	4 13-16	4 13-16	4 13-16	
8⅝	4⅝	Wstn Fin .10	5	24	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
1½	⅝	WstPac I wt		3	13-16	13-16	13-16	
3⅛	1½	Whitehal Cp	4	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
15⅝	13⅝	WhitingCp 1	6	8	15¼	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
⅜	¼	Whitakr wt		7	7-16	⅜	⅜	
3⅝	1½	Wichita Ind	6	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	WillcxG .08r		24	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
8¼	5¼	Wmhous .30	5	15	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
7	4½	WilshrO .05r	9	64	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
3½	2½	WilsonBr .30	10	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅜	WolfHB .06p		30	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
5	2⅜	Wood Ind		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12⅞	8½	Worcest Cll	5	17	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
8¼	5	Work Wr .48	5	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
5⅞	1½	Wrather Cp		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
1 13-16	⅜	Wright Har	87	8	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3½	2⅛	WTC Air .10	11	26	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	WyleLab .24	5	10	3⅝	3½	3½	
11⅜	5	Wynnin .10e	4	387	7⅝	6⅝	7⅜	+ ⅜
12⅞	6½	WymBn .50	8	14	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	+ ⅛
		X						
22⅞	12⅝	Xonics Inc	28	20	17½	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
		Y						
4⅝	1⅞	YooHo .05e	10	11	3¼	3⅛	3¼	— ⅛
		Z						
4½	1⅝	Zimmr Hom		36	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Oct. 22, 1975

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
70	Abby Glen	350	350	350	
22594	Abitibi	$9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
600	Acklands	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
1	Acres Ltd	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
1250	Agnico E	440	425	425	—20
2436	Alta Gas A	$10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
10	Algo Cent	$13	13	13	— ⅛
200	Alliance B	400	400	400	
900	Alminex	$5	490	5	
500	Argus C pr	$10½	10½	10½	
2900	Atco A	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
4412	BP Can	$10¼	10	10	
4363	Bank N S	$44¼	43¼	43¼	— 1
5000	Baton B	$7	7	7	— ⅛
9097	Bell Canad	$42⅝	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅜
100	Bath Cop A	$14	14	14	
3020	Block Bros	345	340	345	+10
1900	Bovis Cor	105	105	105	
100	Bralor Res	213	213	213	+ 8
1605	Bramalea	480	475	475	— 5
10778	Brameda	113	101	110	+ 3
1350	Bridger	250	248	250	— 2
808	BC Forest	$16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
700	BC Phone	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
3000	Brunswk	385	385	385	+ 5
300	Buddd Auto	465	460	460	
74	Burns Fds	$9	9	9	— ⅛
480	Cad Fry	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
328	Cal Pow A	$26⅝	25⅝	26⅝	
200	Camflo	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
800	Campau A	415	415	415	
81340	C Nor West	495	480	480	+20
1300	C Pckrs C	$16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
4860	Can Perm	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
600	C Cablesy	$11	11	11	
2000	Cda Cel	$5	490	5	+15
9421	Cl Bk Com	$25¼	25	25	— ⅛
840	C Ind Gas	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2120	Cdn Tire A	$43⅛	42⅝	43⅛	+ ⅜
935	C Utilties	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
800	Cambra	250	250	250	
600	Cassiar	$5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
300	Celanese	415	415	415	
2400	Chieftan D	$7⅝	7½	7½	+ ⅛
300	CHUM	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
1200	Coch Will	56	56	56	— 1
570	C Holiday I	290	258	288	— 2
1700	Con Bldg	240	231	231	+ 1
1580	Con Distrb	280	280	280	+ 5
3114	Cons Gas	$12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
500	Craigmt	445	445	445	— 5
100	Crush Intl	$8	8	8	+ ⅛
2858	Denison	$52½	51	51⅛	+1½
4975	Dofasco A	$24⅝	24½	24⅝	— ½
820	Dom Store	$16⅛	16	16	— ½
260	Du Pont	$18⅛	18	18	— 1
2500	Dylex L A	$6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
1800	East al	295	230	295	— 5
10	Electro A	410	410	410	—20
590	Emco	$7½	7	7	— ⅛
4097	Falcon C	$6⅛	6	6	
2194	Falcon	$28	27⅛	27⅛	— 1⅛
1250	Fed Ind A	$5½	5	5⅛	— ⅛
100	Fraser A	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
200	Fruehauf	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
200	G Distrb A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
33250	Gnt Mascf	64	59	59	— 3
2275	Gibraltar	$5⅝	5	5	
300	Gt Oil Sds	$5	5	5	
1000	GL Paper	$23	22½	23	+1⅛
140	Gt W Life	$52	52	52	+ ½
1053	Greyhnd	$17¾	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
200	Guar Trst	495	475	475	
1920	Hambro C	150	150	150	
2210	H Bay Co	$15¼	15¼	15¼	
271	Huron Erl	$23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
1878	IAC	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
100	Inglis	$12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
610	Inland Gas	$8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
14½%	I Mogul	340	330	340	+10
1750	Intpr Pipe	$12	11⅛	11⅛	
500	Inv Grp A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
1142	Jannock	$5	5	5	
5340	Kaiser Re	$9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
4800	Kaps Tran	190	175	185	+ 5
5069	Krz A A	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
4800	Koffler A	345	340	340	— 5
410	Labatt A	$17¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
25	Lab Min	$28	28	28	
400	LOnt Cem	325	325	325	
100	LL Lac	145	145	145	
125	Lob Co A	490	490	490	
100	Lob Co B	$5	5	5	
200	Loeb M	270	270	270	+ 5
2900	Mclan H A	$8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
2150	MB Ltd	$18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
100	M Lf Mills	$24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
300	Matgmi A	$14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
60	Met Stor A	$9	9	9	— 2
7663	Moore	$46⅝	46	46⅛	+ ⅛
200	Murphy	450	450	450	+ 5
4888	Noranda A	$31¼	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅝
7197	Nor Elect	$24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅜
1500	Nowsco W	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
120	OSF Ind	290	290	290	— 5
100	Orchan A	240	240	240	
1075	Oshawa A	445	440	445	
4300	Pamour A	440	410	410	—40
3460	PanCan P	$16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
1501	Patino N V	$11	11	11	
1	Petrofina	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
665	Pine Point	$29⅝	27⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
900	Pitts C	$6¼	6⅛	6¼	
58	Placer	$17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
6178	Que Sturg	149	148	148	— 7
3800	Rayrock	69	67	67	— 3
40	Redpath A	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
2400	Reed Oslr A	495	490	495	+ 5
400	Reichhold	$18	18	18	— ⅛
3375	Revnu Prp	73	68	70	+ 2
5908	Shell Can	$15	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
8125	Sherritt A	$6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
508	Siebens	$9⅝	9	9⅛	— ⅛
9970	Simpsons	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
50	Simpson S	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
200	Slater Stl	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
200	Slat W Can	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
285	Southm A	$23½	23½	23½	+ ½
15053	Stelco A	$27½	27	27	— ⅛
4675	Steep R	121	120	120	— 5
3300	Sundale O	$5⅛	495	5⅛	+ ⅛
21928	Teck Cor A	385	370	385	+35
26167	Teck Cor B	330	305	315	
2200	Texaco	$25¼	24½	24½	— ⅛
1100	Thom N A	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
5420	Tor Dm Bk	$40	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
1629	Traders A	$13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
1950	Trans Mt	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
1887	TrCan PL	$9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
2850	UGas A	$7½	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅜
1374	Union Oil	$7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
200	U Keno	$11	11	11	— ⅛
1200	U Siscoe	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
1300	upp Can	101	100	101	— 1
100	Van Der	300	300	300	
4100	Voyager P	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
250	Waldwod	$9½	9½	9½	
580	Wstburne	$8¼	8¼	8¼	
909	West Mine	295	290	290	— 5
200	Westnhse	$18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
100	Weston	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
580	White Pas	$8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
1740	Willroy	91	90	90	— 5
980	Woodwd A	$18½	18½	18½	
600	Yk Bear	218	215	218	+ 3

Total sales 1,725,195 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
190	Algoma	$	26	26	26	— ⅝
108	Asbestos	$	19	19	19	— ⅛
3256	Bank Mont	$	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
3200	Basic Res	$	10⅝	10½	10½	
1250	Bombard		278	270	270	—15
1354	Can Cement	$	9½	9	9¼	+ ⅛
256	Cdn Indust	$	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
500	Cdn Int Pow	$	14⅝	14½	14½	— ½
1200	Con Bath	$	26½	26	26	— ⅛
500	Dom Bridge	$	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
1301	Imasco	$	28½	28¼	28½	— ¼
605	Molson A	$	17	16⅞	17	
200	Molson B	$	15	15	15	
210	Mont Trust	$	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
363	Power Cp	$	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
3797	price Co	$	16⅜	16½	16½	— ¼
8780	Royal Bank	$	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅜
600	Roy Trust A	$	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
100	Unican Sec		125	125	125	—20
550	Zellers		405	400	400	

Total sales 91,146 shares.

Currency Rates

October 22, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr
Amsterdam	2.6385	5.4410	102.885*	60.29*	39.07	—	6.8150*	100.04*	44.22*
Brussels (c)	38.54	78.835	15.1045	8.8555	5.725*	14.676	—	14.686	6.495
Frankfurt	2.5565	5.2980	—	58.63	3.790x	97.27*	6.620*	97.24*	42.97*
London (z)	2.0745	—	5.2970	9.0325	1397.60	5.4485	79.86	5.4435	12.3210
Milan	673.80	1394.80	262.98	154.75	—	256.60	17.4875	256.60	112.40
Paris	4.3535	9.01525	170.850	—	6.4640x	165.875*	11.3125*	165.950*	73.500*
Zurich	2.6267	5.4477	102.83*	60.3*	0.3899*	99.95*	6.83*	—	44.2*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.9500; Escudo: 26.50; Israeli £: 7.0; Peseta: 59.045; Schilling: 18.10; Sw. krona: 4.34825; Yen: 301.50; Belgian financial franc: 39.775; Canada $: 1.03; Hong Kong $: 5.0370.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	5⅛-5¾	2¾-4	⅝-1¼	11⅜-11⅞
1 M.	5⅝-5¾	2½-3¾	1½-1¾	11⅞-12
3 M.	6½-6⅝	3⅞-4⅛	2⅞-3⅛	11⅞-12⅛
6 M.	7⅛-7⅜	4⅛-4½	3⅛-3⅜	12⅛-12⅜
1 Y.	7⅝-8⅛	5⅛-5½	4⅛-4¼	12⅛-12⅜

Tokyo Exchange

Oct. 22, 1976

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	257	Matsu E. Wks.	585
Canon	258	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	124
Dai Nip. Print.	474	Mitsubi Corp.	420
Fuji Bank	313	Mitsui Co.	438
Fuji Photo	385	Mitsukoshi	428
Hitachi	160	Nippon Elec.	169
Honda Motor	566	Sharp	284
C. Itoh	388	Shiseido	1,020
Japan Air Lines	1,430	Sony Corp.	335
Kansai El Pwr.	645	Sumitomo Bank	335
Kao Soap	650	Taisho Marine	293
Kirin Brewery	311	Takeda	222
Komatsu	393	Teijin	170
Kubota	310	Tokio Marine	536
Matsu Ind.	515	Toray	147
		Toyota	621

DC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold Markets

Oct. 22, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	145.25	144.50	—1.75
Zurich	145.00	144.75	—1.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	150.38	149.76	—1.36

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Interinvest Gold Indexed Series "B" Bonds (n.v. 1,000).

Indexed value 1,000.00

Value expressed in U.S. dollars.

Dutchcredit — International Bankers.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Bond	Bid	Asked
Air France 9½-89	101	102
Asahi 10¼-80	101½	102½
ASEA 8½-86	89½	90½
Ashland 8-87	89½	90½
Aust.I.D. 10¼-81	101⅞	102⅜
Aust-Swiss 8-87	88	89
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	98½	99½
BFCE 9-82	99¼	100¼
B.N.P. 9½-81	101	102
Borregaard 8¾-86	91⅞	92⅞
Broken Hill 10-90	99½	100½
Broken Hill 9½-81	102	103
Carlsberg 8¾-86	97½	98½
Carrier 8-87	88⅞	89⅞
CNE 9¼-85	98½	99½
CN Rhone 10-80/81	101⅞	102⅞
Cons Food 7½-91	84¼	85¼
Conoco 8-84	94½	95½
Cont Tel 8¼-86	94⅞	95⅞
Copen Coun 7⅝-87	81½	82½
Copen Tel 8⅝-85	96½	97½
Corning 8½-85	97⅜	98⅜
Cot Ham 8-87	91	92
Dana 8-87	88	89
Denmark 9-82	99½	100½
Denmark 7½-90	80½	81½
Dow Cor 8½-86	99⅝	100⅝
Dupont 7½-78	101	102
EIB 9⅝-85	100½	101½
Ericsson 9¼-85	99½	100½
Esso 7½-78	100⅛	101⅛
Esso 8-86 Nov	96¼	97¼
First Chic 7-80	94½	95½
Gen Cable 8¼-83	83½	84½
Gen Mills 8-86	94½	95½
Gen Mot 8¼-74	100⅛	101⅛
Gen Mot 8¾-86	100⅛	101⅛
G.H.H. 7⅝-88	81½	82½
GTE 8¾-86	96⅛	97⅛
Hass 8-78	101	102
Hass 8⅝-86	99½	100½
I.D.B.J. 9¼-82	99¼	100¼
Intl Util 8⅞-82	94⅝	95⅝
Kimberley 8½-86	99	100
Marubeni 9¼-82	98½	99½
Michelin 7½-88	80¼	81¼
Miles 9¼-80	101½	102½
Monsanto 8¾-85	102	104
Motorola 8-87	91¼	92¼
NrgKomBk 7½-87	85	86
Norsk Hyd. 9¾-85	99⅛	100⅛
NorthAMR 7¾-79	98	99
Ontario 8¼-86	97	98
Oslo 8¼-86	92¾	93¾
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	101⅞	102⅞
Owens Corn 9-86	101	102
Pac.Light 9¼-81	101¾	102¾
Pac.Light 8-88	89	90
Papua 9½-83	98¼	99¼
Pemex 10¼-82	98½	99½
Pennwalt 8-87	88¾	89¾
Philmorris 8½-86	99½	100½
QuebecHyd 8½-86	99	100
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	94	95
Queb. Prov. 7½-88	84¾	85¾
Queensld 8½-86	86¾	87¾
Ralston 7½-87	90	91
Richardson 8⅞-85	100¼	101¼
S.A.S. 8-85	86¾	87¾
Scanraff 8⅞-88	93¾	94¾
Scott 8¾-86	99½	100½
Shell 8-86	94½	95½
Shell 7½-87	90½	91½
Singer 11-77	102¼	104¼
Skandin. 10¼-81	102¾	103¾
SNCF 9¼-81	101¾	102¾
St. Ind. 9½-89	101	102
St. Ind. 8½-88	97¾	98¾
Sumitomo 9¼-80	100½	101½
Swed. Exp. 9-82	99½	100½
Sybron 8-87	87½	88½
Tenneco 7¾-79	98¼	99¼
Tenneco 7¾-87	86¾	87¾
Textron 7¾-87	85¾	86¾
Tokyo Cur. 10⅛-81	101¾	102¾
TokyoCur 8¾-88	86	88
Transocean 8-86	94½	95½
Transocean 7½-87	90¾	91¾
Union Oil 7-79	97	98
Union Oil 7½-87	91	92
Utah 8-87	88½	89½
Volvo 9½-85	98	99
Volvo 8-87	84½	85½
Beatrice 4½-92	87½	89½
Borden 6¾-97	100½	102½
Borden 5-92	88½	90½
BroadHale 4⅝-87	70	72
Carnation 4-88	86½	88½
Chevron 5-88	102	104
Chrysler 4⅜-88	49	51
Chrysler 5-88	53½	55½
Conf Tel 5⅛-88	65½	67½
Comm In 6¼-88	81½	83½
Dart Ind 4⅝-88	78	80
EastKodak 4½-88	114	116
Econ Lab 4⅝-87	74½	76½
Firestone 5-88	88½	90½
Ford 6-86	86	88
Ford 5-88	75	77
Gen Elec 4¼-85	73½	75½
Gen Elec 4¼-87	83½	85½
Gen Food 4½-87	86	88
Gillette 4¾-82	79½	81½
Gillette 4¾-87	70	72
Gould 5-87	86	88
Gulf West 5-88	87	89
Honeywell 6-86	77	79
ITT 4⅝-82	69	71
L.S.C. 6¼-89	81	83
Komatsu 7¼-90	106	108
McDerm 4⅝-87	124	126
Morgan JP 4¼-87	101½	103½
Nabisco 5¼-88	90	92
Owens Ill 4½-87	87	89
Penney JC 4½-87	79½	81½
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	84½	86½
R.C.A. 5-88	71	73
Revlon 4⅝-87	111	113
Revlon 4⅝-87	101	103
Sperry 4¼-88	96½	98½
Squibb Intl 4½-87	80½	82½
Texaco 4½-88	74	76
UnCarb 4⅝-82	101	103
WarnLam 4½-87	89½	91½
WarnLam 4½-88	76½	78½
Xerox 5-88	74	76

Convertible Bonds

Bond	Bid	Asked
Amexco 4¼-87	80	82
Am Tob 5¼-88	99½	101½
Ashland 5-88	72½	74½
Beatrice 6¼-91	103	105

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	98.14	87.00	96.50
Previous	98.19	87.01	96.13

Weekly net asset value

on October 20, 1975

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

U.S. $30.01

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.

U.S. $21.89

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

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Africa, others (air) $	114.00	63.00
Algeria (air) $	62.00	34.50
Arabian Gulf (air) $	114.00	63.00
Australia (air) $	146.00	81.00
Austria (air) Sch.	975.00	325.00
Belgium B.Fr.	2,025.00	1,125.00
Burma (air) $	136.50	75.00
Bulgaria (air) $	52.00	32.00
Canada (air) $	114.00	63.00
China (air) $	136.50	75.00
Cyprus (air) $	59.00	33.00
Czechoslov. (air) $	59.00	33.00
Denmark (air) D.Kr.	319.80	176.00
Ethiopia (air) $	114.00	63.00
Finland (air) F.M.	188.00	105.00
France F.F.	206.00	112.00
Germany (air) D.M.	139.00	75.00
Great Britain £	16.50	9.00
Greece (air) Dr.	1,556.00	862.00
Hong Kong (air) $	136.50	75.00
Hungary (air) $	59.00	33.00
India (air) $	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air) $	136.50	75.00
Iran (air) $	85.50	47.00
Iraq (air) $	85.50	47.00
Iceland (air) $	59.00	33.00
Ireland £	16.50	9.00
Israel (air) $	85.50	47.00
Italy Lire	37,500.00	21,000.00
Japan (air) $	136.50	75.00
Khmer Rep (air) $	136.50	75.00
Korea (air) $	136.50	75.00
Kuwait (air) $	114.00	63.00
Lebanon (air) $	85.50	47.00
Libya (air) $	85.50	47.00
Luxembourg L.Fr.	2,025.00	1,125.00
Malagasy (air) $	97.50	54.00
Malta (air) $	59.00	33.00
Malaya (air) $	136.50	75.00
Mexico (air) $	114.00	63.00
Morocco (air) $	62.00	34.50
Nepal (air) $	114.00	63.00
Netherlands F.L.	142.00	79.00
New Zealand (air) $	146.00	81.00
Norway (air) N.Kr.	289.00	161.00
Pakistan (air) $	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air) $	136.50	75.00
Persian Gulf (air) $	114.00	63.00
Poland (air) $	59.00	33.00
Polynesia (F.) (air) $	97.50	54.00
Portugal (air) Esc.	1,425.00	787.00
Romania (air) $	59.00	33.00
Saudi Arabia (air) $	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air) $	136.50	75.00
S. America (air) $	114.00	63.00
Spain (air) Ptas.	3,300.00	1,818.00
Sri Lanka (air) $	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air) S.Kr.	232.00	127.60
Switzerland S.Fr.	150.00	82.00
Thailand (air) $	136.50	75.00
Tunisia (air) $	62.00	34.50
Turkey (air) $	59.00	33.00
U.A.R. (air) $	85.50	47.00
U.S.S.R. (air) $	59.00	33.00
U.S.A. (air) $	97.50	54.00
Vietnam (air) $	136.50	75.00
Yugoslavia (air) $	59.00	33.00

23-10-75



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Bank Max Fischer E.C.V. — Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungener (Overseas) Limited — Bank Mees & Hope NV — The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) N.V.

Bankers Trust International Limited — Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A. — Banque Française de Dépôts et de Titres — Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.

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Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg S.A. — Banque Populaire Suisse (Underwriters) S.A. — Banque Rothschild — Banque de l'Union Européenne

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Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft — Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank — Brown Harriman & International Banks Ltd. — Cazenove & Co.

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Crédit Industriel et Commercial — Crédit du Nord et Union Parisienne "Union Bancaire" — Credit Suisse White Weld Limited — Daiwa Europe N.V. — Richard Daus & Co. Bankiers vormals Hans W. Petersen

DBS-Daiwa Securities International Limited — Delbrück & Co. — The Deltec Banking Corporation Limited — Den Danske Landmandsbank

Den norske Creditbank — Deutsche Girozentrale —Deutsche Kommunalbank— — Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation — Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft — European Banking Company Limited

Euroseas Securities Limited — Faellesbanken for Danmarks Sparekasser Aktieselskab — First Boston (Europe) Limited — First Chicago Limited — Robert Fleming & Co. Limited

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Goldman Sachs International Corp. — Greenshields Incorporated — Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc. Affiliate of Bache & Co. Incorporated — Hambros Bank Limited

Handelsbank in Zurich (Overseas) Limited — R. Henriques jr. Bank —Aktieselskab — Hill Samuel & Co. Limited — IBJ International Limited — International Marine Banking Co. Limited

Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino — Kansallis-Osake-Pankki — Kidder, Peabody International Limited — Kjøbenhavns Handelsbank

Kleinwort, Benson Limited — Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International — Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited — Lazard Frères et Cie. — Lazard Frères & Co.

Lehman Brothers Incorporated — Loeb, Rhoades & Co. — Lombardfin S.p.A. — London & Continental Bankers Limited — McLeod, Young, Weir & Company Limited

Manufacturers Hanover Limited — Merck, Finck & Co. — Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Securities Underwriter Limited — B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.

Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited — Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V. — Nesbitt, Thomson Limited — The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.

Nomura Europe N.V. — Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. — Orion Bank Limited — Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.

Post- och Kreditbanken, PKbanken — Privatbanken Aktieselskab — N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited — Salomon Brothers — Schoeller & Co.

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited — Shields Model Roland Incorporated — Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken — Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated — Société Générale

Société Générale de Banque S.A. — Société Séquanaise de Banque — Strauss, Turnbull & Co. — Sumitomo White Weld Limited

Svenska Handelsbanken — Tradition Securities Limited — Trinkaus & Burkhardt — UBS-DB Corporation — Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft

J. Vontobel & Co. — M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co. — Warburg Paribas Becker Inc. — Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

White, Weld & Co. Incorporated — Wood Gundy Limited — Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

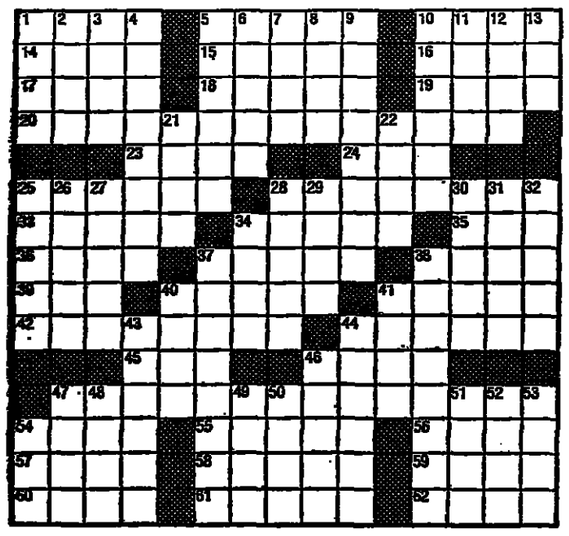
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Outfit
5 Peaks
10 Carnera's successor
14 Drug plant
15 Bias
16 Preposition
17 Horse
18 Relative of titian
19 Nautical rope
20 *Couch therapy*
23 Old partner of Rodgers
24 Lighthorse Harry
25 Germ cell
28 Tire-plant workers
33 Bradley et al.
34 U. S. missiles
35 Elsie's sound
36 Adjective suffixes
37 Long and big
38 Analyze poetry
39 New Deal agency
40 Pillar
41 Cubic measure
42 France's Fun City
44 Pressure
45 Onassis
46 Buffalo's relative
47 One reason for 20 Across
54 Potato
55 *Dialogue man*
56 Reduce
57 Belgian ——
58 Closed
59 Arab chieftain
60 Swan genus
61 Crosses
62 Gambling city

DOWN

1 Umbrella for Mrs. Sairey
2 Cry of despair
3 Calhoun
4 Henry Ward and family
5 Stranded
6 Shoe-traction fitting
7 Certain act
8 Sicilian city
9 People killing time
10 Transported, as pupils
11 Opposed
12 Greek letters
13 Campanella
21 Haberdashery items
22 Certain votes
25 Auctioneer's cry
26 Singer Luchie
27 Asian peninsula
28 Oar peg
29 Fixed habit
30 Carson or Paar, e.g.
31 Zoo sounds
32 *Units of loudness*
34 Friends' pronoun
37 Gypsy Rose Lee, e.g.
38 Formidable one
40 *Hindu garment*
41 Mouth: Prefix
43 Expense-account artist
44 Hairnets
46 Feigned
47 Gem
48 Kangaroo
49 Of an arm bone: Prefix
50 ——masochism
51 Kind of duck
52 Galway locale
53 Dry: Prefix
54 "—— nuff!"



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
McGARVE	19	66	Cloudy	MADRID	29	68	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	12	54	Cloudy	MILAN	15	59	Fair
ANKARA	21	70	Cloudy	MONTREAL	14	57	Sunny
ATHENS	22	72	Cloudy	MOSCOW	6	43	Cloudy
BEIRUT	25	77	Cloudy	MUNICH	10	50	Cloudy
BELGRADE	12	54	Cloudy	NEW YORK	23	73	Sunny
BERLIN	10	50	Overcast	NICE	19	66	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	13	55	Cloudy	OSLO	9	48	Fair
BUDAPEST	12	54	Fair	PARIS	9	48	Cloudy
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable	PRAGUE	9	48	Overcast
CASABLANCA	24	75	Fair	ROME	18	64	Fair
COPENHAGEN	9	48	Rain	SOFIA	13	55	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	24	75	Fair	STOCKHOLM	10	50	Fair
DUBLIN	11	52	Rain	TEHRAN	—	—	Unavailable
EDINBURGH	11	52	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	26	79	Cloudy
FLORENCE	16	61	Cloudy	TUNIS	22	72	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	13	54	Cloudy	VENICE	7	45	Cloudy
GENEVA	9	48	Cloudy	VIENNA	11	52	Cloudy
HELSINKI	2	36	Fog	WARSAW	9	48	Rain
ISTANBUL	18	64	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	22	72	Sunny
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Cloudy	ZURICH	9	48	Cloudy
LISBON	21	70	Cloudy				
LONDON	13	55	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	17	63	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

October 22, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund $6.42
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd. $7.74
Austral Select $3.90

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:
— (d) Baerbond SF182.95
— (d) Conbar SF738
— (d) Grobar SF536
— (d) Stockbar SF833
(w) Browninvest $12.78
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd. $10.62
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd. $4.42
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd. $6.85

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l $13.29
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $8.23
(d) Capital Rentinves LF1,035
(d) Caribinco Open-End $94.55
(d) Citadel Fund $2.82
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $453.33
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs. $7.34
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs. $11.13
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. W.V. $6.15

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Canasec SF513
— (d) C.S. Funds-Bonds SF73
— (d) C.S. Funds-Int'l SF68.25
— (d) Energievalor SF61.75
— (d) Ussec SF647
— (d) Europavalor SF121.25
(i) Crosby Fund S.A. $4.01

C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:
— (w) C.S. Income Fd. $7.88
(w) D.G.G. $20.31
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) $1.17
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $11.28
(w) Dr. Interch. Inv. Fd. $11.09
(w) Europe Obligations LF1,001

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM28.10
— (d) Intl. Rentenfond DM72.50

FIDELITY:
Fidelity Dtr. Svgs. Trust $50.26
— (w) Fidelity Equitals $6.39
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $14.12
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $21.89
— (d) Fidelity World Fd. $9.40
(d) Fiducem SF903
(w) First Intern'l Fd. $113.74
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec. $14.59
(d) First Nat'l City Fund $37.25
(d) First Security Co. Fd. $21.06
(w) Fleming Fund S.A. $50.75
(w) Fleming Japan Fund $21.41
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. SF1,751
(d) Formula Selection Fd. SF77.79
(d) Fonditalia $9.99
(d) Fund of Nations $4.93
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) $9.62
(w) Futura Australia Fd. Aus.$7.53

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund $10.40
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $24.65
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $5.69
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l. $7.20
(w) Hausmann Holdgs. NV. $5.542
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet $24.25
(d) Irofund $9.43
(d) Interfin SF291.65
(d) Interfund $9.41
(w) Intermarket Fund $99.36
(w) Int'l Income Fund $22.90
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $5.69
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd. S.A. $27.70
(r) Invest Atlantiques $37.72
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $8.74
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S.A. $7.63
(r) Japan Growth Fund $14.34
(d) Japan Selection Fund $45.64
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $12.18

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Esso. Trust $40.72
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $7.29
— (e) Jardine Selection NV. $12.77

(d) KB Income Fund LF1,536
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F. $10
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F. $17.26
(w) Leverage Cap Hold $26.79

LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL:
+(w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd. SF281.50
+(w) L&B-T Income Fund SF269.50
(w) Luxfund $18.03
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $10.86
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $1.58
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $3.03
(w) N.A.M.F. $62.99
(w) Nippon Fund $24.51
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $5.86
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd. $6.62
(r) Pegasus Intern'l $7.22
(d) Putman Intern'l Fund $20.41
(d) Renta Fund LF1,951
(d) Renta Capital Fund LF2,856
(d) Rentinvest LF888
(d) Safe Fund $4.46
— (d) Safe Trust Fund $9.85
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF53.90
Share Realty N.V. $14.17
Share International N.V. $4.64

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $11.51

S.M.O. FUNDS:
— (d) CSF Fund SF23.80
— (d) Crossbow Fund SF4.55
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V. $7.14
(w) SMH Special Fund DM90.20

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est. SF1,529
— (r) Securswiss SF986
(d) Soros Fund $175.84
(w) Star Fund $4.87

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor SF439.25
— (d) Intervalor SF62.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF268.25
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. SF188.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select SF80
— (d) Universal Fund SF84.64
(w) Talent Global Fund $7.92
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea) $21.83
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $20.01
(w) Transpacific Fund $17.28

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh. SF35
— (d) Bond Invest. SF71.50
— (d) Convert-Invest SF74.75
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh. SF115.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. SF77
— (d) Globinvest SF83
— (d) Pacific Invest. SF70
— (d) Remetac-Invest SF254.50
— (d) Safit Sou'h Afr. Sh. SF255.50
— (d) Sima Swiss Br Est. SF180.50

UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlanticfonds DM16.60
— (d) Europafonds DM34.05
— (d) Unifonds DM21.05
— (d) Univerein. DM42.65
— (d) Unispecial I. DM56.85
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd. $2.66
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd. $11.91
(w) Western Growth Fd $5.72
(w) Western Hedge Fund $1,274.52
(w) West Proprietary N.V. $1,428.50
(d) World Scudry Grth Fd. $184.55
(w) Worldwide Securities $23.94
(w) Worldwide Special $3,380.83

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked.

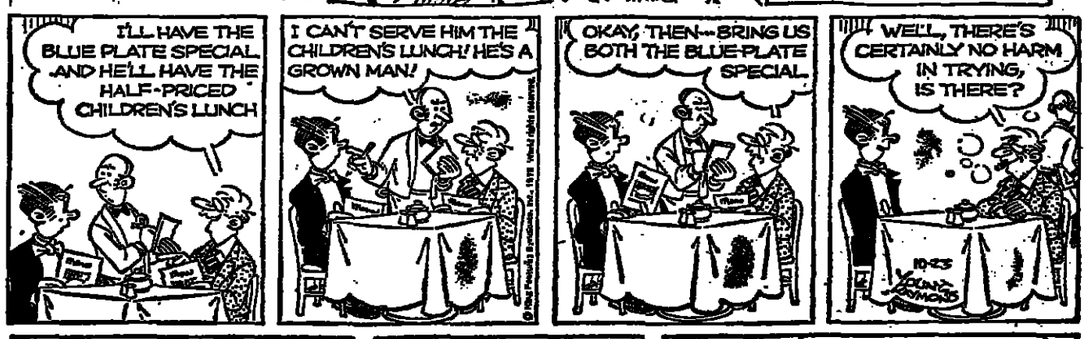
PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



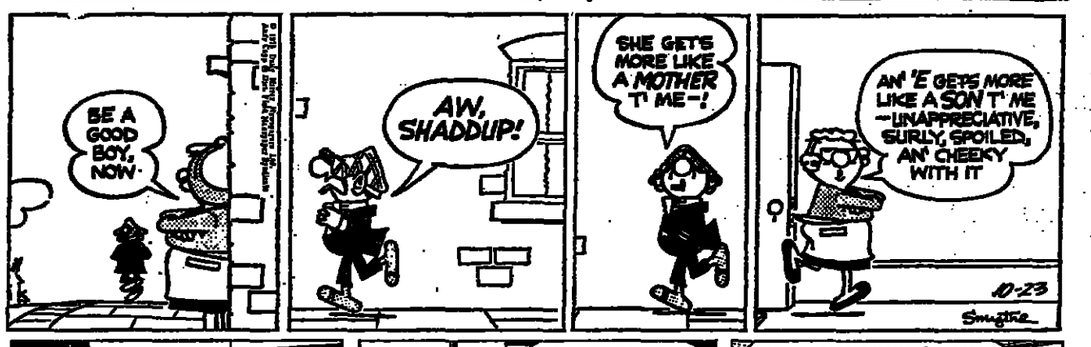
BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

WOYLL
GINOW
CUDLAN
FOUTTI



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here "○○○○-○○!"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BRASS GUILE SUBDUE ENCAMP
Answers: *What there was when he reached middle age*—A BIG SPREAD

BOOKS

1776: YEAR OF ILLUSIONS

By Thomas Fleming. Norton. 525 pp. Illustrated. $

Reviewed by Alden Whitman

OF the dozen or so books that have appeared in the last few months about the American *Revolution*, Thomas Fleming's is among the most graphically written (it is simple to guess that he is also a novelist), and it is also one of the best in relating its events to the concerns of our times. Although the book does not pretend to encompass the whole Revolution, it is inevitable that its account of the year 1776 should include a compressed chronicle of what took place before and after, so that a reader comes away with a fairly accurate outline of the conflict from Concord to Yorktown.

Mr. Fleming writes on two levels—the year 1776 as narrative history and as a period in which the aims of the Revolution were articulated and, to a degree, institutionalized through the Continental Congress. In the process, he peels away the layers of myth and legend that, like verdigris, have formed an obscuring patina over that crucial year. Quickly put, that period is not one to point to with undiluted pride. There were enough examples of incompetence, stupidity, cravenness and disorganization to raise the suspicion that the American revolutionaries were a clutch of inept and inglorious bunglers.

One explanation for this state of affairs was that the goals of the Revolution had yet to be defined; another was that Americans misconceived the military and political difficulties of bringing Britain to her knees. Indeed, "the Cause," as many early leaders referred to their enterprise, was not sovereign independence at all but a condition in which Britain would reign over, but not rule, the Colonies.

The belief that such a "reasonable" solution was possible was one of the chief illusions to be dispelled in 1776. The necessity of fighting for genuine independence was slow to be accepted by both colonial leaders and the masses of the people. Not surprisingly, an important impulse toward independence was generated among the commonalty and they pushed often-ambivalent leaders to write and then implement the Declaration of Independence.

A second crippling illusion of 1776 was that Britain was a military pushover. After all, at the start of the year, as Mr. Fleming notes, "British power had been driven off the North American continent, save for a few square miles around Boston, some scattered feeble outposts in Florida and the jumble of narrow streets and scattered building crumbling walls" of the Quebec.

With the crushing d defeat at Quebec, the si at Boston and the British tion of New York, it bec parent that Britain was a formidable foe and t "hay foot-straw foot" an Washington had assemb Cambridge with such pati not the force that could the British. Militiamen vanished when their tour ended and who were ill in the first place were no ciplined army. It was t long and painful time Washington and the could forge the force that Cornwallis to hand over h at Yorktown in October, his band played "The Turned Upside Down."

The other grand illusio London would moderate of the Colonies—died hard. Mr. Fleming is a to show that British taxat light, if irksome; that ti nies, with a few pockets times, were prosperous; it enjoyed a favorable bal trade, and that most Am enjoyed more day-to-day than Englishmen did.

But 1776 stripped most cans of the illusion of mod George III, in council, an his intention to put do solence and rebellion with hand. The Colonies we tied more closely to Britain was something of a shock foot-draggers and moder the Colonies. The choice 1776 was stark: revolution mission.

One of the strengths Fleming's admirable book its narrative mode convei choice into a cliff-hanging story. He demonstrates, i tion, that the Declaration dependence was only a the process—a marvelous rhetorical flourish that le to be substantiated in p action.

Despite Mr. Fleming's achievements, he does so ing of dead horses. It i a very long time since an table student of the Am Revolution has contended involved a change in colonia relationships, yet Mr. F argues this point with seal. The Revolution was nial rebellion, and it was for national independence.

It is true that changes relationships, especially a to humble wealthy aristocr to increase the political p the propertyless, emerged later in the Revolution, b were never dominant That story, however, goes the terms of Mr. Fleming

One final point. Mr. has a regrettable tendency into clichés and barbaris cluding "at that *point* in that both be and W.W. & Co., his publisher, coul have avoided.

Alden Whitman is on th of The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	P	A	S	M		D	A	T	E		S	E	N	T
T	U	L	I	E		E	V	I	L		A	N	E	R
O	R	B	I	T		B	E	M	Y	J	U	D	G	E
P	R	E	M	A	T	U	R	E		E	N	U	R	E
			M	I	S	S		O	K	A	P	I	S	
	F	E	L	O	N	S		A	N	Y				
C	E	L	E	R	Y		S	P	I	T	L	A	G	E
O	R	C	H	O	P		R	A	T		L	O	N	E	R
G	N	A	S	H	I	N	G		L	A	C	I	N	G
			O	S	S		R	A	N	K	L	E		
A	R	T	I	S	T		M	A	I	D				
S	E	I	N	E		L	U	N	C	H	T	I	M	E
C	A	R	E	S	S	I	N	G		Y	O	R	E	S
A	T	O	P		E	D	G	E		D	R	A	T	S
P	A	S	T		D	O	O	R		E	N	N	E	A

BRIDGE — By Alan Tru

If there were any way to determine the most active and energetic personality in the world of bridge, the top ranking would probably go to New York's Harold Ogust.

As head of the multifarious Charles Goren Enterprises, which include books, newspaper columns, cruises and travel, he maintains a nonstop schedule that would prostrate many a man half his age.

At 59, he flashes around North America and Europe at lightning speed, and if a few hours seem to be empty, he promptly fills them with tennis, backgammon or bridge. For three straight years he has won the individual championship at the Deauville *International Tournament*, a unique feat.

Ogust has little time for tournament play, but the diagramed deal played recently at the Cavendish Club in New York demonstrates that he retains the skill that won him a string of national titles in the 1950s. As South, he invited game with a bid of three diamonds after his one-heart opening bid was raised. North accepted the invitation by jumping to four hearts, and West led the heart six.

East's heart ten was captured with the queen, and diamonds were played. When the third round was ruffed in *dummy* the crucial position was reached.

An attempt to ruff declarer's remaining diamond was doomed to failure, so the obvious move was to discard it on the club ace. But that would have been fatal, as Ogust foresaw. The defenders would then have too many opportunities to lead clubs and force him to ruff. By the time he established his last spade essential move in any s would have run out of tru

Instead, Ogust led remaining trump and fur West's ace. West woul been able to beat the c at this point if he had h diamond ten. But this w likely in view of his previo of the queen, and if he h ten South was doomed event.

As it was, it did not what West played. He club shift, and South w ace in dummy, discardi diamond, and played the another spade. West w played a club, forcing a r Ogust was in control. H the last trump and led spade. When the spades he had the last trump last spade to score the tricks and make his gam

	NORTH	
	♠ A65	
	♡ 432	
	◇ J4	
	♣ A8743	
WEST		EAST
♠ K107		♠ Q8
♡ A76		♡ 10
◇ Q93		◇ 10
♣ Q1052		♣ K
	SOUTH (D)	
	♠ J942	
	♡ KQJ95	
	◇ AK86	
	♣ —	

Both sides were vulnera

The bidding:

South	West	North	
1 ♡	Pass	2 ♡	
3 ◇	Pass	4 ♡	
Pass	Pass		

West led the heart six.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الاصل

Red Sox Send Series to 7th Game on Fisk's Homer in 12th

By Joseph Durso

BOSTON, Oct. 22 (NYT).—The Boston Red Sox rose to dramatic heights early in the morning today when they defeated the Cincinnati Reds, 7-6, on a 12th-inning home run by Carlton Fisk and stretched the World Series to a seventh and deciding game.

It was a tingling four-hour marathon that ended after the Red Sox had raised all sorts of rumpus before a roaring crowd of 35,205 in Fenway Park. They took a 3-0 lead the first time they batted, they lost it five innings later, they fell behind by 6-3 in the eighth and then, four outs from losing the series, they struck back with theatrical flourishes.

The first was a three-run pinch-hit home run in the bottom of the eighth by Bernie Carbo, who had pinch-hit a home run a week ago in Cincinnati. Then, while a record total of 12 pitchers tried to establish some sort of order on both sides, the Red Sox failed to score with the bases loaded and nobody out in the ninth; they survived a Cincinnati threat in the 11th on a circus catch by Dwight Evans, and they finally won it on the second pitch to Fisk in the 12th.

As a result, the champions of the American League tied the champions of the National League at three games apiece in one of the most colorful matches in the 72-year history of the World Series. And they will grapple for the title and the prize money of about $20,000 a man tonight with Bill Lee pitching for Boston and Don Gullett for Cincinnati.

"The way I hurt all over," said Sparky Anderson, manager of the Reds, after they had missed a great chance for their first championship in 35 years, "it was probably as good a ballgame as I've ever seen. A great game in a great series. And that catch by Evans in the 11th was as good a catch as you'll see."

"It was a fantastic game," agreed Fisk, a 27-year-old catcher who ended it on the second pitch thrown by Pat Darcy in the 12th. "You're not exactly on top of the world when you're trailing a club like the Cincinnati Reds, 6-3, with four outs to go. Pete Rose came up to me in the 10th and said, 'This is some kind of game, isn't it?' and I said, 'Man,' I said, 'some kind of game.'"

"We had the championship within our grasp tonight," said Joe Morgan, the second baseman and leading base stealer for the Reds, "and we'll have it within our grasp tomorrow night. We let it get away."

The big, bad "mean machine" of Cincinnati had the championship within its grasp, all right, especially after chasing 34-year-old Luis Tiant in the seventh inning. Tiant was trying to become the 18th man in baseball to win three games in a World Series, but the Reds attacked him for six runs and ended his advance on the record book.

But in the home half of the eighth, everything was reversed on one pitch from Rawly Eastwick, the sixth of the eight pitchers thrown into the struggle by Cincinnati. The pitch was delivered to Carbo, an outfielder who once played for the Reds and who now frets on the Boston bench. He drove it 400 feet, into the centerfield bleachers, for his second home run in two times at bat a week apart, tying the game and the World Series record for pinch-hit homers set in 1959 by Chuck Essegian of the Los Angeles Dodgers.

"It was a fastball over the plate," said Carbo, who became National League Rookie of the Year for Cincinnati in 1970 before he was traded to Boston.

"I was telling myself not to strike out. With four days off from all the rain, I was just trying to put the ball in play someplace. It's funny, but my first hit in the big leagues was a home run for the Reds and, two years later, my first hit in a World Series was a home run for the Reds. And now this, against the Reds."

Carbo's three-run swing of the bat touched off waves of thunderous cheers from the Red Sox fans in the 63-year-old misshapen ballpark off Kenmore Square.

Then, more waves of noise when the Red Sox loaded the bases in the ninth with nobody out. But they were foiled that time when a fly ball on the left-field line was turned into a double play by the Reds, throwing the teams into extra innings.

Then Evans saved the game and the series with a catch against the rightfield seats in the 11th, starting an outfield double play for Boston. And finally, when everybody seemed to have no more tricks left, Fisk struck the haymaker.

The teams performed their unlikely feats on a pleasantly cool evening after the sixth game of their series had been postponed three times by rain. When they finally did take the field, the Red Sox faced the danger of being eliminated unless Tiant pitched some more of his magic. He was paunchy, he was at least 34 years old, he was declared "washed up" four years ago, he smoked big black Cuban cigars and he had a chest cold. But Luis Clemente Tiant was the man of the hour as the Red Sox fought for their lives.

They were chanting "Loo-ie, Loo-ie," even before he went to work against Gary Nolan with a strict mission: to keep the Reds from winning their 115th and final game of 1975.

The chanting subsided when "Loo-ie" fed a change-up pitch to the Cincinnati lead-off man, Pete Rose, who lined it to left field. But Carl Yastrzemski made a fine catch sliding on both knees along the grass, where five tons of a drying chemical had been sprinkled after the triple rain delay in game No. 6. Then Ken Griffey walked, Joe Morgan fouled high to the catcher, Johnny Bench struck out and the Red Sox went to bat—swinging.

With two out, Carl Yastrzemski pulled a solid single to right field. Fisk bounced a single through the left side of the infield. Then came Freddie Lynn, the 23-year-old rookie center fielder who hit 21 home runs this summer while establishing himself as the leading candidate for Most Valuable Player in the American League.

Nolan, who lasted only four innings a week ago in Cincinnati, threw ball one to Lynn before the rookie smashed a towering home run over the Boston bullpen in right-center, out where Ted Williams used to hit them, more than 400 feet away.

The battle plan of the Reds had been to start Nolan, bring in Jack Billingham quickly, if necessary, and hold back Don Gullett for a seventh game, if necessary. It was a plan that manager Sparky Anderson was forced to follow a lot more closely than he wanted. After two innings, he pinch hit for Nolan and called for the left-handed Fred Norman to face the Red Sox in the third.

The only element missing from the plan now was Billingham, but he was not missing very long. With one down, Denny Doyle doubled past first base. With two down, Norman gave Fisk an intentional walk. But he followed that by giving the precocious Lynn an unintentional walk, loading the bases and bringing Billingham into the "battle plan" to pitch to the right-handed Rico Petrocelli. It was a limited goal, but it worked when Petrocelli struck out half-swiping at an outside curve.

It didn't stay 3-0 very long, though. The Reds, who had the best record in baseball this summer, broke through Tiant's serve in the fifth after Ed Armbrister had pinch-hit for Billingham with one down. Armbrister was the player who had bunted his way into the celebrated "interference" argument in game No. 3, and he was appropriately booed by the Boston partisans. But he walked this time and raced to third when Rose lined Tiant's 3-2 pitch to center for a single.

The batter was Ken Griffey, the Cincinnati right fielder, and for the first time in the series the great wall played a role in the plot. On the 2-2 pitch, Griffey laced a solid line drive to center field, where Lynn turned and sprinted to the 37-foot-high concrete fence. The ball and Lynn both struck the concrete at the same time, just alongside the white marker reading 379 feet, and both bounced off the wall at the same time.

Lynn Loses

Lynn, having lost the chase, slumped on the ground with a twisted foot while the ball caromed toward right field with Armbrister and Rose crossing the plate and Griffey dashing all the way to third. It took about five minutes for Lynn to get back to his feet, but he stayed in the game as Morgan popped up for the second out.

But then Bench, who had struck out twice, drilled Tiant's first pitch off the wall in left field—the first batter on either side to reach it—and Griffey crossed with the tying run while Yastrzemski played the rebound perfectly to hold Bench to a long single. And they were even at 3-3 with 4 1/3 innings to go.

In the seventh, though, the Reds finally nailed their old antagonist. Griffey started things with a single wide of first base and Morgan followed with a single to left. The big guns were up—Bench and Perez, who knocked in 219 runs this summer—but Tiant responded nobly.

He got Bench on a lob to Yastrzemski in medium left field and he got Perez on a fly to Evans in medium right field, with Griffey making third after the catch. Now Tiant stood one out from surviving the Houdini act of the evening—but this time he did not escape.

With Morgan running on the one-strike pitch, Foster whacked a solid drive to straightaway center field, where the ball hit the concrete at the farthest point from home plate, 400 feet away.

Lynn gave it a good chase, but it banked off the wall for a double while Griffey and Morgan sped home and the Red Sox faithful suffered in silence. One inning after that, Geronimo led off with a high home run past the right-field foul pole, making it 6-3. And finally, old "Loo-ie" Tiant was excused from the 73d World Series to a standing ovation after he had almost dismantled the big, bad "mean machine" of Cincinnati.



United Press International.

VICTORY AT LAST—Carlton Fisk, right, shows his feelings after hitting game-winning home run in 12th inning which also made Fred Lynn and Boston fans happy.

Catch by Evans Has Both Teams Talking

Fisk Careful After Big Hit

By Dave Anderson

BOSTON, Oct. 22 (NYT).—In circling the bases on his home run that squared the World Series for the Boston Red Sox this morning with a 7-6 victory, Carlton Fisk was not deterred from his appointed rounds by the swarm of Fenway Park spectators that had run onto the field.

"I made sure I touched every base," the Red Sox catcher said. "Even if I had to straight-arm people or knock them down, I made sure I touched every bit of white I saw out there."

Fisk hit a "sinker down and in" from Pat Darcy for the homer that ricocheted off the left-field foul pole. Fisk had feared that the ball would be pushed foul by the wind blowing out.

"I wasn't swinging for a home run," Fisk said. "I never swing for a home run. But we were always taught to swing hard in case you hit it. And that's what I did on that swing."

Fisk's homer in the 12th followed two sparkling defensive plays by the Red Sox catcher—a spinning, sprawling catch of Johnny Bench's pop foul opening the 12th and a throw to second that forced Pete Rose on a sacrifice-bunt attempt by Ken Griffey in the 11th.

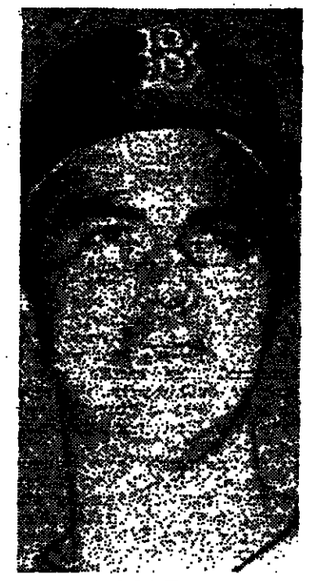
"Rose had said to me, 'This is some kind of game, isn't it?'" Fisk recalled. "I don't think anybody in the world could ask for a better game than this."

Fisk, along with his other teammates, praised Dwight Evans's catch of Joe Morgan's drive to right field in the 11th that turned into a double play. But the heroics by Fisk and Evans developed after Bernie Carbo's three-run homer in the eighth that created a 6-6 tie.

"I wasn't trying to hit a homer," Carbo said. "I was just trying to make contact, just not to strike out."

On the previous pitch by Rawly Eastwick, the Reds' ace reliever, Carbo had swung awkwardly and fouled it off.

"I was just trying to fight off everything on the inside," Carbo said. "That was my Japanese swing. I got lucky."



Dwight Evans

. . . *catching on.*

Rose Praises Game Saver

BOSTON, Oct. 22 (UPI).—"If this ain't the No. 1 pastime, I don't know what is!" said Pete Rose in the gloom of the losing dressing room.

His Reds had just been beaten, 7-6, by the Boston Red Sox in a dramatic World Series game, but Rose was still excited.

"My God, you couldn't have more exciting things than that," said Rose, referring to Carlton Fisk's game-winning homer off the foul pole leading off the 12th, Bernie Carbo's game-tying three-run homer in the eighth and Dwight Evans's game-saving catch in the 11th.

"I know they say that Evans is good," said Rose, "but if that catch of his is any indication of just how good he is, well I hope I never hit another ball to right field."

Reds manager Sparky Anderson was even more emphatic about Evans's sensational one-handed catch of Joe Morgan's drive and the subsequent doubling-up throw on Ken Griffey that balked the Red Sox out of trouble in the 11th.

"It was by far the best catch I've ever seen," said the still shell-shocked Anderson. "We'll never see one any better, I'm sure."

Rose, also happy over the prospect of having Reds ace Don Gullett ready for the seventh game tonight, said, "The ballpark beat us again here. Call it home court advantage or whatever. We popped up in foul territory at least four times and there just isn't enough of it in this little park for that to happen.

"And that catch by Evans. . . in our place Morgan's hit bounces off the concrete. I don't know how he caught it.

"But what the hell, it had to be the greatest World Series game in history and I'm just glad I'll be able to say I was in it. My son and I will be talking about this one for a long time to come."

No Relief

BOSTON, Oct. 22 (NYT).—Rawley Eastwick sat slumped on his chair in the Cincinnati clubhouse staring alternately into his locker and at the floor. He rubbed his face, but the look on it was blank.

Larry Shepard, the Reds' pitching coach, stood behind him and rubbed his back. He walked away and Ray Shore, the Reds' scout, walked over and spoke to him. They were trying to console the young relief pitcher who had given up a game-tying, three-run homer to Bernie Carbo earlier in the long night at Fenway Park.

"This will be on my mind for a long time," Eastwick said when he finally emerged from his shocked shell.

While Eastwick was still sitting silently, a four-man work crew from a television company lugged a heavy color camera out of the Reds' clubhouse. It had been there to show how a World Series winner celebrates in the clubhouse after the final game.

But this was not the final game and it was not the World Series winner; it was a team that had three victories to Boston's three victories, and now as Eastwick talked, the crew started pulling out its heavy black cables that would attach to the color camera.

"It was just a terrible pitch," said the right-hander, who had gained the decision in the Reds' first two victories and a save in the third. "It was a high fastball. With two strikes, I just wanted to get it in on him, but it was out and up."

Carbo hit it up and out, into the centerfield stands.

Eastwick also lost—at least temporarily—the automobile given by Sport Magazine to the player voted the hero of the series. The ballots already had been collected on the basis of a six-game series and Eastwick was the winner. A new ballot will be conducted tonight.

Box Score of Sixth Game

CINCINNATI (N)	ab	r	h	bi	BOSTON (A)	ab	r	h	bi
Rose, 3b	5	1	2	0	Cooper, 1b	5	0	0	0
Griffey, rf	5	2	2	2	Drago, p	0	0	0	0
Morgan, 2b	6	1	1	0	Miller, ph	1	0	0	0
Bench, c	6	0	1	1	Wise, p	0	0	0	0
Perez, 1b	5	0	2	0	Doyle, 2b	5	0	1	0
Foster, lf	6	0	2	2	Yastrzemski, lf	6	1	3	0
Concepcion, ss	6	0	1	0	Fisk, c	4	2	2	1
Geronimo, cf	6	1	2	1	Lynn, cf	4	2	2	3
Nolan, p	0	0	0	0	Petrocelli, 3b	4	1	0	0
Chaney, ph	1	0	0	0	Evans, rf	5	0	1	0
Norman, p	0	0	0	0	Burleson, ss	3	0	0	0
Billingham, p	0	0	0	0	Tiant, p	2	0	0	0
Armbrister, ph	0	1	0	0	Moret, p	0	0	0	0
Carroll, p	0	0	0	0	Carbo, lf	2	1	1	3
Crowley, ph	1	0	1	0					
Borbon, p	1	0	0	0					
Eastwick, p	0	0	0	0					
McKinney, p	0	0	0	0					
Driessen, ph	1	0	0	0					
Darcy, p	0	0	0	0					
Totals	50	6	14	6	Totals	41	7	10	7

Cincinnati	000	030	210	000	6	14	0
Boston	300	000	030	001	7	10	1

Error—Burleson. Double Plays—Cincinnati 1, Boston 1. Left on base—Cincinnati 11, Boston 9. 2B—Doyle, Evans, Foster. 3B—Griffey. HR—Lynn (1st), Geronimo (2d), Carbo (2d), Fisk (2d). Stolen base—Concepcion. Sacrifice—Tiant.

	ip	h	r	er	bb	so	wp	hbp
Nolan	2	3	3	3	0	2	2	0
Norman	2/3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Billingham	1 1/3	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
C. Carroll	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borbon	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	0
Eastwick	1 1/3	2	1	1	1	2	0	0
McKinney	2/3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Darcy (L)	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Tiant	7	11	6	6	2	5	0	0
Moret	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drago	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Wise (w)	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0

Time—3:01. Attendance—35,205.

U.S. Swims, Canada Sinks in Games

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 22 (AP).—The United States' overpowering swimmers set Pan American Games records in every event last night, winning six gold medals, while Canada had to hand back a bronze and also lost a soccer team.

Joan Wenzel, third-place finisher in last week's women's 800-meter run, had her bronze medal taken away after traces of an antihistamine were found in a post-race test.

Doug Clement, general manager of the Canadian team, said Wenzel had a cold and had taken an antihistamine tablet the night before the race. Wenzel said she knew the drug was on the list of those banned for use by competitors here but that she took it by mistake.

The bronze medal was handed over to American Kathy Hall, who was fourth.

The Canadian soccer team, down to 12 active players due to suspensions and injuries, unhappily withdrew from the round-robin semifinals and went home. Canada lost four men on suspensions in a brawl after their 6-0 loss to Argentina and another man was injured. They said they felt they couldn't compete with only 12 players, so they went home.

The swimming sweep and victories in five of 10 freestyle wrestling events gave the United States a gold-silver-bronze count of 70-55-33. Cuba has 38-33-21; Canada is 15-25-27; Brazil 6-7-13 and Mexico 6-8-22.

In wrestling, the United States took gold medals in five weight classifications, silver in three, and bronze in the other two. American gold winners were Lloyd Keaser, 150 pounds; Greg Hicks, 181; Ben Peterson, 198; Russell Hellickson, 220, and Michael McCready, over 220.

The American swimmers stunned their opponents, finishing one-two in three of the six events and one-three in two others.

The winners and their times were:

- Doug Northbrook, 4:00.51 in the men's 400-meter freestyle, almost nine seconds better than the old record.
- Kathy Heddy, a 17-year-old who won her second gold with a 5:06:05 in the women's 400-meter individual medley.
- Rick Colella, who now has won two gold medals and a silver, with 2:24.00 in the men's 200-meter backstroke.
- Dan Harrigan, with 2:06.69 in the men's 200-meter backstroke.
- Camile Wright, with 1:03.71 in the 100-meter women's butterfly, and Greg Jagenburg with 2:03.42 in the men's 200-meter butterfly.

Irish Soccer Team Is Close To a Miracle Against Milan

ATHLONE, Ireland, Oct. 22 (UPI).—Athlone Town, a collection of Sunday afternoon players who earn £12 a week, held the mighty A.C. Milan to a 0-0 tie today in the first leg of the second round of the European Cup-winners Cup.

The Irishmen came close to defeating the Italian club whose players are worth about $5 million in transfer fees. But winger John Minnock missed a 30th-minute penalty.

Athlone was awarded the kick when Scala brought down Daly but Minnock's weak shot was stopped by Albertosi, who also had to pull off a series of first-half saves to keep the Irishmen off the scoreboard.

A crowd of 12,000—which is Athlone's population—crammed into St. Mel's Ground to watch the match which local historians claimed was the biggest thing to happen since the Earl of Lucan burned down the town's bridge in the 17th century.

E. Europe Success

PARIS, Oct. 22 (Reuters).—Two of the best soccer clubs from East Europe scored impressive first-leg victories as the European Cup soccer moved into the second round.

Dynamo Kiev, which doubles as the Soviet national team, beat their Icelandic visitors, 3-0, sparked by a goal from Oleg Blokhin, top scorer in the Soviet Union.

The Yugoslav champions, Hajduk Split, with three first-half goals, scored a 4-0 victory over the Belgians of Racing White Daring.

New Dutch champions PSV Eindhoven made a triumphant foray into East Europe, beating Ruchchorzoe, 3-1, in Warsaw after trailing, 1-0, until the second half.

At Derby, England, Charlie George scored three goals, including two from penalties, and led Derby County to a 4-1 victory over Real Madrid.

At Malmoe, Sweden, Malmoe defeated defending champion Bayern Munich, 1-0, in another first-leg game.

At Saint-Etienne, France, the home side gained a 2-0 triumph against the Glasgow Rangers.

International Gets Wajima In Turf Race

By Michael Strauss

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (NYT).—The $150,000 Washington, D.C., International, which already has a field representing seven nations, acquired added appeal yesterday when Wajima was named to take part in the 1 1/2-mile turf classic at Laurel on Nov. 8.

John Schapiro, the president of the Maryland track, announced the entry of Wajima at a luncheon at the United Nations but also said Russian horse Elfast has been scratched because of an injury.

The addition of the 3-year-old son of Bold Ruler, recently syndicated for a record $7,200,000, increases the number of probable starters to 10 and U.S. entrants to two.

Laurel's president gave his race still another international touch by announcing he had just received word from China that U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger had promised to be on hand with his wife to make the presentation to the winner following the race.

"This unquestionably could be called a world championship race," said Schapiro, who has been an annual globetrotting talent-seeker since the first International was held in 1952. "We certainly have almost all the top ones."

"Our race will present, among others, Forego, who may well retain America's horse-of-the-year honors, Star Appeal, the German thoroughbred who recently won the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe in Paris and the only two millionaires in foreign racing—Allez France and Dahlia."

Rounding out the cast of previously announced starters are Snow Knight, the Canadian-owned performer who won four major stakes on grass in New York; Record Run of England, beaten only once as a 4-year-old; Laomedonte, Italy's top 3-year-old; On My Way, the runner-up in the Arc, and Tanikisamu Homare, a consistent 6-year-old from Japan.

Trainer Steve DiMauro said Wajima's appearance in the International would be his last as a racer. He explained that the syndication agreement stipulated that the colt had to be retired by Dec. 15.

Wajima was unable to compete in the Triple Crown events last spring because of a splint injury, but came on to win five important stakes races.

WFL Goes Out of Business

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (UPI).—The ill-fated World Football League, a record-setting money-loser since the day it was formed two years ago, finally ended its financial miseries today when it announced termination of all operations, effective immediately.

At a hastily called news conference in league headquarters, president Chris Hemmeter said, "We still feel we have a lot to be proud of," and added that the lack of any foreseeable national television contract and lower than expected paid attendances were among the factors involved in the decision to halt operations.

He said two of the 10 franchises, Birmingham and Memphis, are applying for admission into the National Football League.

After losing $20 million last year, its first of operation, and another $10 million this year, the league board of governors made the decision to end operations during an hour-long telephone conference call today among the league franchises.

In regard to players, individual managements have to deal with each player under contract.

WHA Results

Tuesday's Games

Quebec 6, New England 1 (Hoganson, Houle, Leclerc, Parizeau, Servos, Tardiff; Carleton).

Minnesota 2, Indianapolis 1 (Keon, Carlson; Stapleton).

Winnipeg 9, Cincinnati 6 (Nilsson, Hedberg 2, Kozoil, Beaudin, Lindh, Sullivan).

NHL Standings

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Patrick Division						
Philadelphia	5	0	1	11	28	15
N.Y. Islanders	3	1	3	9	25	17
N.Y. Rangers	3	2	1	7	20	16
Atlanta	1	4	0	2	10	14
Smythe Division						
Chicago	3	2	2	8	17	18
St. Louis	2	3	1	5	19	18
Vancouver	2	4	1	5	21	29
Kansas City	1	2	1	3	9	13
Minnesota	1	4	0	2	14	19
Norris Division						
Montreal	4	1	1	9	37	14
Pittsburgh	4	1	0	8	26	19
Los Angeles	4	3	0	8	21	28
Detroit	3	4	3	3	11	27
Washington	0	6	1	1	23	38
Adams Division						
Buffalo	5	0	0	10	29	11
Boston	2	1	2	6	17	16
California	2	3	1	5	17	21
Toronto	2	3	0	4	13	21

Tuesday's Games

Montreal 7, Pittsburgh 1 (Mahovlich 2, Lambert, Shutt, Lafleur 2, Lapointe; Pronovost).

Vancouver 5, NY Islanders 5 (Blight 2, Oddleifson, Verrergaert, Lever; D. Potvin 2, Gillies 2, Harris).

St. Louis 6, Los Angeles 1 (Unger 2, MacMillan, Ogilvie, Merrick, Lefley; Nevin).

Football Player Dies

CALGARY, Canada, Oct. 22 (AP).—Tom Pate, a 23-year-old linebacker who collapsed during a Canadian Football League game Saturday night, died here yesterday. The hospital didn't reveal the cause of death.

Work Again Halts At Olympic Site

MONTREAL, Oct. 22 (Reuters).—Work at the 1976 Olympic Games site was halted for the third day today as workers continued to protest against a blacklist barring potentially troublesome workers from the site.

A spokesman for the Quebec Federation of Labor said the men would stay away from work until the contractors for the project scrapped the blacklist. The spokesman said the list was drawn up after a series of labor disputes at the site last May.

Nuggets—With Thompson—Choice in ABA

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (UYT).—The American Basketball Association, with many new faces, including the heralded David Thompson, opens its ninth season Friday night with a stronger look and the Denver Nuggets favored for the league championship.

After the Kentucky Colonels beat the Indiana Pacers for the title last May, the ABA spent the off-season trading players and beating the National Basketball Association to Thompson. The Nuggets' ability to lure Thompson, the college player of the year, offset some of the stigma when George McGinnis, the league's top scorer, defected to the Philadelphia 76ers.

The Memphis Sounds went out of business, were replaced by the Baltimore Claws at a site where the NBA has failed several times, and earlier this week the Claws folded before playing a game. The new Claws' ownership failed to meet certain financial commitments, ABA commissioner Dave DeBusschere said. He added that a dispersal sale of the team's roster will soon take place.

Rod Thorn has taken over the reins of the Spirits of St. Louis and San Diego has lured Bill Musselman from the University of Minnesota. Joe Mullaney, pro basketball's vagabond coach, went from Memphis to Baltimore.

The newest look in the battle for parity with the NBA has been the switch from the 30 to the 24-second clock. In lopping six seconds off the time a team has to shoot the red-white-and-blue ball, the ABA took its strongest step in that direction.

From the signing of young college talent and the trading has emerged a stronger and better balanced Eastern Division. The New York Nets will find it difficult to duplicate the feat of beating the Spirits of St. Louis and the Virginia Squires in all 11 regular-season meetings. Kentucky figures to repeat in the East.

Denver won 65 games last season but failed to get out of the Western Division playoffs. The signing of Thompson and the trade for Dan Issel to join Bobby Jones give the Nuggets the makings of an awesome front line. The division's most improved team could be San Diego.

Eastern Division

The Kentucky Colonels, almost always the preseason favorite for league honors, made up for seven frustrating seasons with 22 victories in the last 25 games that carried them to their first title. Much of the success was attributed to Hubie Brown, the team's eighth coach and the third in three seasons. Brown succeeded in getting the 7-foot-2-inch Artis Gilmore involved more in the offense, rather than just blocking shots and rebounding.

Gilmore is expected to continue his domination, but the question is what impact the loss of Issel, a five-time all-star, will have. To replace Issel, whose scoring average dropped from 25.7 to 17.6 points last season, Brown has Wibert Jones and Marv Roberts as forwards.

The Nets tried to find a cure for their poor rebounding, and rest for the talented Julius Erving and his sore knees during an active off-season of trading. They acquired two-thirds of San Antonio's front court—Swen Nater, a 6-11 center who is the league's top rebounder, and Rich Jones, a strong defensive-minded forward.

When the Spirits of St. Louis embarrassed the Nets in the playoffs, it was no accident. The Spirits are an improving team with a powerful front line of Marvin Barnes, the rookie of the year who averaged 24 points and 15.6 rebounds, Maurice Lucas and Gus Gerard.

Virginia, winner of 15 games, could be the most improved team in basketball. The Squires' turnaround will be accomplished by five new faces and Willie Wise, who was an all-league forward for the Utah Stars. In return for the draft rights to Thompson, Virginia received Mack Calvin, an all-league guard, Mike Green, a 6-10 center, and Jan van Breda Kolff, a top forward prospect.

Western Division

Denver's acquisition of Issel may have been the final link to the championship. Issel moved from center to forward with the Colonels after the arrival of Gilmore and was unhappy about the move. Now he will return to his natural position.

The Nuggets had to undergo a face-lifting to be able to afford the acquisition of Thompson, but the former North Carolina State star, besides giving Denver an exciting small forward, has proven to be a big gate attraction.

San Diego has had little fan support, but the controversial Musselman should help change that. Musselman did wonders for Minnesota, including bringing the Gophers their first Big 10 championship in 35 years. In Caldwell Jones, the Sails have the second best center in the league.

Depth may be the major problem for the San Antonio Spurs. Billy Paultz and Larry Kenon, who came from the Nets, join George Gervin, who does most of the gunning in coach Bob Bass's run-and-shoot offense.

With the exception of Bob Netolicky, Bill Keller is the oldest Indiana Pacer at 26. The Pacers are young and talented, but they will miss McGinnis's scoring and rebounding.

Most of the Utah Stars' success hinged on the 6-10 1 2 Moses Malone, who proved the jump from high school to the pros could be made. The Stars will open the season with Malone on the bench, nursing a broken ankle.



Art Buchwald

The Nice Ole Boys

WASHINGTON.—Coach Bob Strauss of the Democratic party football team met last week with his assistants to discuss strategy for the All Star Game in New York City next year which has been advertised as a benefit for the United States of America.

"All right," said coach Strauss as he stood in front of the blackboard. "We don't have a full squad yet, but we should have in a few weeks. Let's see. We have Bentsen of Texas."



Buchwald

"Nobody knows who he is," one of his assistants said.

"He's a nice ole boy," Strauss said. "Besides, I knew his daddy. Now we have Shriver of Maryland."

"Wasn't he McGovern's halfback in '72?" someone asked.

"Yeh," said Strauss. "He's a real nice ole boy. He's been suited up for three years, but he said he wouldn't play if Teddy was on the team."

"Is Teddy going to play or not?" an assistant coach asked.

"He's a nice ole boy," Strauss replied. "But he says he isn't going to play in the All Star Game. All he wants to do is run for Massachusetts."

"How can we be sure of that?"

"Can't be. But he's still the No. 1 draft choice for a lot of the fans. I've got a suit for him, a helmet and a locker in case he changes his mind."

"What about Jackson of Washington?"

"He's a nice ole boy and he wants to play in the worst way. He's been practicing every day. Trouble is the fans still don't know who he is. Now there's Jimmy Carter."

"Who's Jimmy Carter?" another assistant asked.

"He's a nice ole boy from Georgia. My wife knows his wife. He wants to play with Terry Sanford, a nice ole boy from North Carolina."

"We seem to have a lot of players *from the* South."

"They're all nice ole boys and they want to beat out Wallace of Alabama."

"Wallace of Alabama? How can he play in a wheelchair?"

"Don't worry about ole George," Strauss said. "He hopes to make first string. If he doesn't he says he's going to have his own all star game without us. That could cut into the gate something awful."

"I say he's a troublemaker and we should drop him," one of the coaches said.

"Aw, come on," said Strauss. "He's a nice ole boy if you don't take him seriously. Now let's go down the roster. I've got Harris of Oklahoma."

"Who?"

"Shapp of Pennsylvania."

"Who?"

"Udall of Arizona."

"Who?"

"Bayh of Indiana."

"I *thought* Birch *didn't* want to play next year."

"You have to be kidding," Strauss said. "He thinks if he had McGovern's position in '72 we would have won the super bowl."

"What about McGovern?"

"He's a nice ole boy and besides we don't have to buy him a new uniform."

"Is Muskie going to play?"

"You better believe it. He thinks he should have got the game ball in Miami."

"What about Hubert?"

"He's a nice ole boy, but he says he doesn't want to run in practice. He says that if we get to New York and can't agree on a captain he might be persuaded to take over. But I'll tell you this. He keeps kicking *every day* to stay in shape."

"Is that the team?" a coach asked.

"For the moment," Strauss said. "They don't look like much on paper—but I'll tell you this about them. They're all nice ole boys."

"How are we going to get a crowd in New York City with a team like that?" one of the coaches asked.

"We'll have a crowd," Strauss assured them. "Don't forget each of the players is entitled to 30 Secret Service men."

Russian Coins Unearthed

MOSCOW, Oct. 22 (UPI).—A farmer digging potatoes in a field east of Moscow has unearthed a clay pot containing more than 600 silver coins dating from the reign of Ivan the Terrible, according to the newspaper Trud. The small oval coins, with an image of St. George on one side and the words "one kopeck" on the other, were made in the second half of the 16th and first half of the 17th centuries, Trud said.

An Irishman on the Trail of the Big Foot

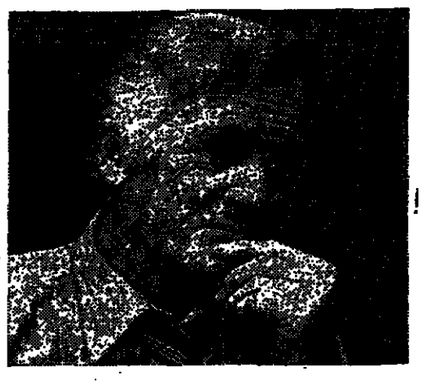
By Jim Stingley

THE DALLES, Ore.—For the past five years, Peter Byrne of Dublin has been living a rather obscure, sparse life in a small trailer on the outskirts of The Dalles, a modest, town on the Columbia River bank, some 80 miles east of Portland.

Byrne has been trekking the Pacific Northwest wilderness, trying to smoke out America's land version of Scotland's Loch Ness monster. It has cost him thousands of dollars.

What he is looking for is called Sasquatch on the Canadian side of that territory and Big Foot by the folks in Washington, Oregon and California.

Now it's hard to describe Big Foot—mainly because the only evidence of its existence consists of 160 years of "sightings" and two film clips—all of which command about the same respect from America's scientific community as available data on flying saucers.



Peter Byrne, 50, the Big Foot hunter, whose father thinks it's about time he settled down.

LAT.

Mighty Joe Young

But Byrne imagines Big Foot as an animal that walks erect, weighs at maturity more than 400 pounds, has a height of about 7 feet and a body covered with hair, except for the face, palms and soles. The composite, according to his estimates, looks a bit like a sophisticated version of Mighty Joe Young.

Byrne can only estimate this data because he, quite frankly, has never seen Big Foot.

Big Feet (there are several), he said, are very shy.

But he has spoken to 90 people who say they have seen one. And their descriptions haven't varied that much.

Well, most haven't.

There was one fellow who said he knew all about the Big Feet. They were from Venus. Came here regularly in rocket ships on a sort of R and R (rest and relaxation) basis. The fellow said that he had met with them half a dozen times and had even proposed marriage to one of their daughters.

Anyway, Byrne believes in the slightly less bizarre testimony of the others—so much so that he is convinced that if he had the money the government spent finding Patty Hearst, he could produce Big Foot within 24 months. Even if he can't really describe what one actually looks like.

It is much easier to describe what Byrne looks like. He is 6 feet tall, weighs 175 pounds, is 50 years old, has blond hair gone gray, Paul Newman blue eyes, a nice British accent and a pleasant, sane presence.

There is an indication that he might be considered a bit eccentric when he describes himself as being "fortunate in being one of the few people who has hunted for the mysterious giant hominids of America's Northwest and, to date, the only man alive who has made a profession of this extraordinary search . . . on a full-time basis for 12 months of every year."

This indication is supported by Byrne's estimate that he has spent $100,000 of his own funds in this effort, has endured the bitterest cold, hunger and pain —not to mention the open skepticism and general haw-haws of the so-called scientific community —all for, he says, just one good look and the chance to take one good, sharp picture of whatever it is he's after.

But, then, eccentricity is in the eye of the beholder. Byrne's father, aware of all this, says simply: "It's about time that boy settled down."

As for those who think when Byrne gets "there," the there won't be there, well . . . not everybody is a nonbeliever. There are, in fact, a number of sound, reliable humans around who say they've seen Big Foot themselves.

It is what they have said that has prompted Byrne to write a book showing to all the nonbelievers their testimonies ("The Search for Big Foot," Acropolis Books, $8.95) and telling how these testimonies, plus a number of massive footprints that Byrne himself has studied, have led him to conclude that Big Foot indeed exists.

Big Foot, he says, is gentle, omnivorous, a nomadic giant, perhaps part of the missing man linkage, who follows a North-South migration pattern in the thickly forested regions up there and who may well have been there even before the Indians.

Sightings of them have been "documented," he said, by white residents of the region, as long ago as 150 years and as recently as two weeks. They have been part of Indian history much further back than that, he adds.

The reason no one has ever produced one, he says, is that, first of all, the sightings he has followed up do not occur often—say about *two* a year *for* the whole area—and, when humans do run across them, the humans generally do not stand around offering them marshmallows.

People who do see them, he said, generally follow a routine called "getting the hell out of there." And many, he says, fearing the possibility of being institutionalized, do not report their experience.

Another reason, he says, that Big Foot has never been produced is that, until Byrne took on the matter, there had never been an organized search.

But, it was pointed out to him, he could run out of funds before finding one; a very likely event if you consider their shyness in the first place and the difficulty of finding anything in that region.

"A case in point," he said, "is that since I came to the Pacific Northwest, no less than six airplanes have been lost in the tangled wilderness of the coast ranges. Now, massive searches involving many people, planes and much money have yet to result in one airplane find.

"And since it has been determined that the big feet do not wish to be found—and they inhabit the same area . . ."

What was Byrne's reason for doing this in the first place?

"It sounds fanciful, I know," he said, "but I'm very interested in communication with those who would bring a means of studying them, and, above all, providing protection for them. You'd be surprised at the number of people who run through the woods out *there hoping to see a Big Foot*, blow his head off, take it into town and sell it.

"But, you see, once we establish he is there, once we get a sharp piece of film . . . then it would be very, very easy to get an executive order protecting them.

"Because obviously they are rare."

Byrne has a way of tender understatement.

If he did find the Big Foot, it was pointed out to Byrne, it is difficult to imagine any wildlife legislation that could actually be enforced.

"Yes, I have thought about that a great deal," Byrne said, "because I do believe that the Big *Foot is a harmless, primitive* man who should really be left alone.

"But they do have that enormous area of protection. You could put 10,000 people in there tomorrow looking for a Big Foot and they won't find one. It's not as though every family is going to jump in their car and go out and interfere with the Big Foot."

Byrne says his own interference with Big Foot would be minimal. He carries only a camera on his treks. No ropes, nets or guns—neither the lead-shooting kind nor the tranquilizer kind.

At this point, there is something of a far-off look in Peter Byrne's eyes. Just exactly what would be do, he was asked, should the day come that his camera comes lens to eye with Big Foot? Would he have the presence of mind to push the right button, to even focus the camera?

He let out a gentle sigh.

"I hope so. I sincerely hope so. After all this time . . ."

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PEOPLE: *Madame Claude's Calling Lands Her in Paris Court*

Fernande Grudet, 53, better known as Madame Claude (IHT, June 11), is having her troubles with the law. For more than 15 years she headed the most famous call-girl operation in France. On retirement, she wrote her memoirs ("Allo, Oui, ou les Mémoires de Madame Claude," published this spring by the Editions Stock). She also got a job doing public relations for a ready-to-wear firm and has pay slips to prove that she's earning 3,770 francs a month, instead of the 100,000 to 140,000 francs she was estimated to have made during her Paris call-girl days.

Her old calling was, of course, illegal. And this week Madame Claude was in court, accused of pimping. According to the indictment, in three months in 1972, she organized 515 afternoon "meetings," 255 "nights of love," and 60 weekend "trips." The tax people say she asked for 30 per cent of the women's fees. (Although she was fined in 1968 for tax evasion, *the tax office seems* to have lost her in the shuffle until now.) The public prosecutor is asking for a prison sentence and a fine of 50,000 francs. Madame Claude's lawyer is blaming the whole mess on the press, charging the fourth estate with having created "folklore." The verdict is due Nov. 3.

* * *

Gottfried von Einem, the Austrian composer, is at the center of a United Nations controversy. He wrote the cantata that is to be performed Friday at UN headquarters in New York in celebration of United Nations Day. It is based, partly, on the 121st Psalm. Von Einem used seven of the eight verses, skipping the fourth, "Behold, he that keepeth Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep." When the Israeli delegate, Chaim Herzog, discovered the omission, he said he would not attend the concert. Von Einem explained that he had worked from a 1781 German Bible with an abridged version of the psalm. Then, members of the Temple University Choir, which is to participate in the concert, also expressed objections to the omission, according to a New York Times report. Wednesday in Philadelphia, where rehearsals with the choir took place, Von Einem explained that he had not dropped the verse about Israel deliberately. He said as a gesture he would compose a song for the chorus called "The Keeper of Israel." The 170-member choir applauded. But Herzog still won't



LIKE FATHER—Singer Natalie Cole, daughter of late Nat King Cole, is in London for radio and TV appearances. Her "This Will Be" is on the British charts.

"be going [to the concert] because it is the Sabbath but if that were not so, I would go to listen to the Bible sung."

* * *

Princess Margaret of Britain is in Australia on a two-week visit of the country. She arrived in Sydney Wednesday then went to Canberra by plane for a meeting with Prime Minister Gough Whitlam, opposition leader Malcolm Fraser and other Australian officials.

* * *

Film maker Elaine May has filed an $11-million damage suit against Paramount Pictures in Los Angeles. She contends the company reneged on a loan agreement affecting her movie, "Mikey and Nickey." Paramount has filed a suit against her in New York. (People, Oct. 22).

* * *

Dr. Benjamin Spock has separated from his wife. His lawyer confirmed the separation Tuesday, saying the Spocks had separated last spring and that "they are trying to solve the problems with the aid of counselors. There are no plans for a divorce." Dr. Spock, who has told millions of parents how to raise their babies in his books, and his wife have been married for 48 years.

—SAMUEL JUSTIN

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